BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

e Bombay Gazette

SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

PANY.
MAICA,
INIDAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.
S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the latest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Medicine	6 0	
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7 0	3 12
Do. do. Yellow	6 0	3 4
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treader's)	2 12	1 8
Crême de Cacao	3 4	
Crême de Noyeau (Best)	3 0	1 12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4 4	2 4
Dunnet	3 0	
Maraschino di Zara (the finest)	3 12	2 4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. Rs.
Angostura Bitters		22
Orange Bitters	11	13-8
Gaunty Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s		
Limalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12
Prune Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Cognac Brandy	23	...
Orange Brandy	30	...
Cognac Wine	15	...
Cock Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	...
Vermouth, French	15	...
Vermouth, Italian	17	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steamboats and Dak companies, the routes between principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Burmah, short descriptive notices of all places of interest in the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the principal lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free
Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay* Gazette Office

WANTED.

The Adjutant's Office, Second Regiment, Sind Horse, a thoroughly good WRITER as HEAD CLERK. He must be well up in all the details and routine of Adjutant's Office, including pay and Musketry returns. Must be prepared to accompany the regiment wherever ordered. Salary to a really competent man Rs. 75 per mensem.
Letters stating age and with copies of testimonials only will be attended to. Copies will not be returned, to
THE ADJUTANT,
2nd Sind Horse, Jacobabad, Upper Sind.
Dated, 30th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI of 1882 and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED. (In liquidation)

SHAREHOLDERS will, on application, on or after the 10th inst. receive from the Liquidators at their Office No. 6, Apollo-street, the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS at Rs. 3-8 per share.
No further Distributions will be dealt with by the Liquidators as advised by the Company's Solicitors.

GEO. W. READ.
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
For telegraphic remittances Bank payments are made at London	1 6 25-32 pr. Re.
Telegram when Registered	
Rs	
Do. for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 6 13-16 ,,
Do. for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 7 ,,
Do. for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 7½ ,,
Rs. 12-12-6 each	

Bank Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue encashed by us in Bombay at par. Pay and Receive Advances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted and paid in India or England without Commission.
Circulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, Apollo St. ; and London, 27, Cornhill and Leadenhall St.
Bombay, July, 1885.

FOR SALE

AT
GILLIMAN'S BAZAAR :
A LANDAU, suitable, for one horse, by Watson, of London, now in Cherbela.
A handsome and roomy BROUGHAM, by Carter-side lights, venetian blinds, by Fulker, of Salisbury, and
Three new light English second-hand LANDAUS, PHAETONES, and VICTORIAS.

TO LET.
BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill and other suitable localities, at

FOR SALE.
Two Arab horses, height 14-2½, and are well broken to
One height 14-2½, weight- fit as a charger.
Apply to Monsoon, Brough-

GILLIMAN & CO.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ... ...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily...			16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
30	0	... Fine Old ... ..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...			30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ... PORT ... Portugal...			33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
26	0	... Fine Old ... PORT ... Portugal...			26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
18	0	... Fine ... PORT ... Portugal...			18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
21	8	... Fine Old ...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...			21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
17	0	.. Fine... ...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...			17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated
SILVER LEVER WATCH.
in hunting or half hunting case.
Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.
These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.
The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. **10·0**— doz. bottles. Rs. **12·0**—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES,
TART FRUITS, POTTED MEATS,
PRESERVED FISH, SOUPS, GAME,
SAUSAGES, HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.
All of best quality and from the best noted Manufacturers and Preservers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!
CHOLERA
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS ! ! !

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure or the Scourge of the Universe. **RS. 2.** Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusion Described.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

POONA SEASON.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO. beg to call attention to the fact that their POONA BRANCH has now a good supply of NEW BOOKS, PATENT MEDICINES, GENERAL GOODS, &c., and is supplied with the PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS immediately after arrival of the Mail.

Goods not in stock, but procurable in Bombay, supplied per RETURN OF POST.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging. E. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support. R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. J. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. H. M. DANE, R.G.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kirkaldy, Scotland.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mill in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gauge Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale
STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

HORSE WANTED.—Well-bred and good-looking Bay or Chestnut Arab or Persian Horse, thoroughly trained to Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry work, steady under all fire, perfectly quiet under all circumstances, not more than 14·2 in height, or 7 years in age, unblemished and sound in every respect and up to any weight. Apply to
WM. WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 27th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1885.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE TENDERS for ABKARI FARMS received by the undersigned on the 25th ultimo NOT having been ACCEPTED by the Commissioner of Abkari, fresh tenders are hereby invited for the undermentioned Abkari farms of the Kolaba District for the period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1885.
(1) Exclusive privilege of retailing toddy and of manufacturing toddy spirit from cocoanut and brab juice, and of retailing toddy spirit and mowra spirit in the Bazarpat villages of the Alibag taluka.
(2) Exclusive privilege of retailing mowra spirit in the Alibag (exclusive of Bagayat villages), Pen (including Nagotna) Sudhagad, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad talukas.
2. Tenders may be made for the farm of a single taluka or groups of talukas, the farms advertised for which are of similar character. Each tender shall specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government if the farm tendered for is given to him and be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Abkari farm of——." It should be sent accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash (in token of the good faith of the tenderer) to the undersigned so as to reach him at Alibag on or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) of the 18th July, 1885.
3. The final decision will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari. The person whose tender is accepted shall within one week after the communication to him of the Commissioner's decision, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash or Government securities which with the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and shall execute on a stamped paper of proper value to be paid for by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders or dispose of the farm in some other way.
4. In the event of no tender being considered worthy of acceptance the farms will be put up to auction at the time and place specified and the highest bid submitted to the Commissioner pending receipt of whose orders the bidders will be considered bound by their offers.
5. Statement showing spirit consumption during the current year is given below.

Taluka.	Mhowra Spirit. 25° W. P.			60° U. P.			Toddy Spirit. 25° W.P.			60° U. P.		
	G	P	D	G	P	D	G	P	D	G	P	D
ALIBAG BAGAYAT.												
Actuals for ten months.	3183	2	..	19160	7	..	6	4	..	19400	5	4
Estimated figures for the year	3819	7	..	23353	..	..	6	4	..	23280	6	4
ALIBAG KHARAPAT.												
Actuals for ten months.	7067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	8480	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEN AND PETA NAGOTNA.												
Actuals for ten months.	17868	5	..	2195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	21442	3	..	2634	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ROHA.												
Actuals for ten months.	2632	6	..	2611	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	3159	2	..	3134	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANGAON.												
Actuals for ten months.	1910	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2292	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAHAD.												
Actuals for ten months.	2054	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2465	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUDHAGAD.												
Actuals for ten months.	1874	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated figures for the year.	2249	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, Colaba.
Alibag, 7th July, 1885.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.
Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMINE.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 0
Raspberryade... ... ... ,,	1 0
Aërated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water... ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—No. 526.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to noon, on the 15th July, 1885, for the SUPPLY for one year, viz., from 1st September, 1885, to 31st August, 1886, at this port, by contract of ARTICLES required for use in the Officers General Mess of H. M. Indian Troopships.
2. The quantities stated in the schedule attached to the Tender Form which can be obtained on application at this office show the estimated consumption for one trooping season on board the fine Indian Troopships.
3. In tendering the prices of bullocks and sheep, the weight of the animals should be specified. Rate should also be given for cattle, if ordered, to be stall-fed for three months before supply.
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.
5. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Resident Transport Officer and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
6. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles for use in the General Mess of H. M. Indian Troopships."
7. Tender Forms can be obtained at this Office on application.
J. HENT,
Resident Transport Officer.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, the OFFICES in Apollo-street at present occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent very moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a portion of a BUNGALOW on Victoria-road. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BUY your SEWING MACHINES at the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY on the hire system with option of purchase whereby a great saving can be given and the machine returned if disapproved. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE a BUNGALOW in good locality—about 20 to 25,000 Rupees.—Apply with particulars to "INVESTOR," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

UNIFORM BOXES, 24 and 27 inches, Rs. 18 and 21 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BRACKETS, BRACKETS, Table Mats and Carved Wooden Frames of Swiss, German, and English make just to hand. Prices from annas 6.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHENYLE BAR SOAP, 9 annas each, 1½lb. Bar.
W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

PHENYLE SOFT SOAP, 7 annas each, 1 lb. Tin.
W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

PHENYLE BAR SOAP, is the best Disinfectant Soap for India and the Colonies.
W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

PHENYLE SOFT SOAP is now generally used for Horses, Dogs, and all Domestic Animals.
W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

WANTED a SECOND-HAND SADDLE and BRIDLE complete, small size. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

WANTED a pair of steady, serviceable horses, rather over than under 15 hands, to draw a medium-sized landau. Need not be showy, but must be up to hard work. Address to "B," care of this paper.

MONOGRAMS CUT on Dies and Copper-plates, engraved very neatly and carefully. Dies printed in choice colors at moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

NEW GOODS TO HAND.—Tapestry, Furniture Coverings, Curtains, Cretonnes, &c., JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations.—PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

FALLODYNE.—A purely vegetable preparation, charmingly sharpens the memory and cures forgetfulness. Price Re.1-8.—At Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—The prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on with great care and confidence. FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 an upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for Bushire, an ENGINEER, for working Ice Machinery, either European or Native, holding first-class certificate. Applications will be received up to 9th July, 1885.—DAVID SASSOON & Co.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1885, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Amerchund Lalljee, traded as cotton merchants and Bankers in Bombay and Kattyawar, under the name of Amerchund Lalljee, an insolvent, the following:—
1 brougham with horse, harness, &c.
1 mail-phaeton with horse, harness, &c.

SALE OF HUTTING MATERIALS, &c.
Under instruction from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 p.m., in the compound of the New Police Court building now under construction on the Cruickshank-road, Esplanade, the hutting materials, consisting of:—a number of junglewood posts, plates, planks, kegs of iron nails 1½" 2½" and 4," cases of iron screws 2" and 4".
The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1885.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET from 1st August next, the upper storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Arnott. Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.
8th July 1885.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Byculla, next to the McDonald's School, lately painted and thoroughly repaired. Rent only Rs. 100, for further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession for four months, a furnished Bungalow on Cumballa Hill, Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPECIFICATIONS and PLANS of all descriptions of Oil-mill Plant, whether for Bullock or Steam-power, and DESIGNS and ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and Building Work, and all descriptions of Engineering Work—apply to
FREDK. A. O'BRIEN,
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsman and Engineer.
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.
7, Hummum-street.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUIT AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.
A VARIETY of the above are now available 10 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),
HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.
The business is entirely under European management.
Charges very moderate.
A large assortment of English shrouds on hand.
H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.
VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.
Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
8 Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen to application.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS,
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the pair Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents road and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally felt beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not stain the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,690
,, 1883 ..... £344,2
LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.D.
UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptional securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance may be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from ... of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 188:
1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 60,85,3...
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | |

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present—Sir Frank Souter (chairman), Colonel Meerwether, Mr. Geary, Dr. Cook, Captain Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

THE FIRE IN BHOIWADA-STREET.

Before the regular business of the day was proceeded with, Mr. Nowrozjee, addressing the chairman, said that he begged to be excused from attendance at that meeting, as he had to attend a funeral. He asked that the consideration of the reports on the fire in No. 3 Bhoiwada-street be postponed, and that, in the meanwhile, the report made by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner be printed and circulated.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner said that from inquiries he had made he was of opinion that the facts mentioned in the report of the police superintendent were perfectly accurate.

Mr. Geary observed that the whole question appeared now to be settled. Now that the Deputy Municipal Commissioner had stated that the police complaint of insufficiency of water, which had been impugned, was well founded, he (Mr. Geary) did not see why they should go any further in the matter, except to ask the Deputy Commissioner for an explanation as to whether the delay in obtaining water was preventible.

The chairman said he was not aware that there was any animus between the police and the water-works department. It was, of course, his desire that the departments should work harmoniously.

Further consideration of the subject was then postponed. On Mr. Sayani's motion the reports of the fire were placed at the disposal of the press. It appears from the police report (C. Division) that the fire was discoved at 1-30 a. m., and the different fire brigade and sluice stations were immediately communicated with by telephone. The superintendent arrived on the scene at 2 a.m. and found that the Pydhonee fire engine was standing idle, as there was no supply of water. The Fort engine was in the same plight. He inquired of a turncock whether a better supply of water could not be had, and he replied that everything possible was being done. It was about 3 a.m. before the engines got a proper supply. But the fire had, in the meantime, done great havoc, and property worth some Rs. 60,000 was burnt down.

Mr. C. B. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, in his report included a statement made by the turncock, that he arrived at the fire at about 2 a. m., and found all the engines working. The supply of water was, however, not sufficient at the time. But at 2-15 it was fairly satisfactory, for at least two of the engines; and at 2-45 it was ample for all the engines. The police report stated that at 2-20 the fire engines could not work at all for want of water. But Mr. Braham thought the turncock's statement on the point was more accurate, since the water from the Vehar lake was turned on at 1-30 a.m. From the turncock's report it appeared that the water of the Malabar Hill reservoir was turned on to the street at 1-15 a.m., and from the Vehar lake at 1-30. The water from the John Hay Grant reservoir was not turned on until 2-30, in consequence of inexperience, and he did not receive the telephonic message until 2-15 a.m.

Mr. Acworth, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in his report stated that the Vehar and Tulsi mains had been promptly opened, but until the side valves were closed they would not give sufficient pressure to enable one steam engine to work at full power from the small 3" main in the street. The evidence seemed to show satisfactorily that no time was lost in concentrating the supply from the Vehar main and the Malabar Hill reservoir upon the scene of the fire. But to do this effectually would take, at least, an hour, if not more. Mr. Acworth said he was satisfied from inquiries he had made that the water-works department was prompt in doing all they could in the absence of the supply from Bhunderwada: but that the supply was insufficient for the three steam engines for at least an hour after the alarm was given was certain. The chief turncock had told him that it was 3 o'clock before all the three engines were working full power, thereby exactly confirming the statement made by the superintendent of police. It must be remembered that the turncocks had to travel over a great deal of ground to take in the supply from the Vehar main and the Malabar Hill reservoir, and to close all the side sluices which were drawing off that supply from the scene of the fire. The reason why the fire was not more rapidly got under was that the supply from Bhunderwada was wanting for some time. The sepoys at Bhunderwada were undoubtedly all asleep. When they were aroused they called up the inspector, who, instead of opening the sluices at once, lost twenty minutes in sounding the depth of water in the reservoir. He then opened the sluices, a work which could occupy five minutes; and in a very short time the supply was sufficient. The inspector was guilty of an error of judgment, but no more. The sepoys were guilty of neglect of duty, and had been dismissed. Both the water-works department and the fire brigade did their several duties with promptness and energy. Mr. Acworth suggested that on the occurrence of a fire, it would be well, in addition to warnings by telephone, to despatch a man in a buggy at once to the two reservoirs to warn the sluicemen to turn the water on. It was also highly important to ensure that each steam fire engine should be accompanied by a person possessing competent knowledge of the water system of the locality. Furthermore, the engines should carry greater length of delivery hose. The London fire engines carried some 2,000 feet of hose, while here the length was about 680 feet only.

SITE FOR A CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in reference to the Council's resolution of the 3rd instant, stated that he was trying to get a site for a cholera hospital in C. ward, were it was most required, and that he hoped soon to report further on the matter.

A LOAN FOR SANITARY WORKS.

The Municipal Commissioner had asked that a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Council be held on the 9th instant to discuss with them what further steps should now be taken to raise the necessary loan funds for immediate requirements. A statement in this connection was presented to the Council.

Mr. Sayani moved that the report presented by the Municipal Commissioner be approved and adopted, and that under the provisions of section 80 of the Municipal Acts, the Finance Committee be authorised to sanction such terms for the borrowing of ten lakhs of rupees for the sanitary purposes loan, as may appear to them and the Municipal Commissioner most advantageous. The result to be reported to the Council.

AGREEMENT WITH THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Council sanctioned the renewal of an agreement with the Bombay Telephone Company for connecting the Municipal telephone stations by day and night during the year 1885-86, further considering the bye-laws for the conduct of business at the Council, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Bombay Natural History Society was held on Monday at 18, Forbes-street. The following were present:—Dr. MacDonald, in the chair; Dr. Pechey, Dr. Elsby, Dr. Bainbridge, the Rev. Fr. Dreckman, Mrs. Symons, Miss Dewar, Messrs. Phipson, J. Jefferson, F. G. Jefferson, Hon. J. L. Symons, N. S. Symons, Vidal, Coughton, Panday, Kanga, Dubash, Davur, Ramanwalla, Cornforth, Stuart, Young, Starling, C. Anderson, Shipp, Cox, Swan, J. C. Anderson, Haggart, Walters, and Sterndale.

The following new members were elected:—Samuel Coles, Dr. Hatch, Major Portman, Messrs. J. Collister, G. F. M. Grant, R. W. Forrest, Manoonath Makund, Frank Ward, W. G. Betham, A. Bankier, W. Murray, G. St. P. Gibson, C.S., W. Buckland, C. E. Kane, J. Wallace, F. Gadden, M. Blum, F. G. Kingsley, H. T. Blackwell, A. F. Fergusson, and Captain Crockett.

The following resolution was passed:—"That the Society desires to record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of Dr. Sakharam Arjun. He was one of the six gentlemen by whom the Society was organised at a meeting held in December, 1883, and he had continued ever since to manifest the most ardent interest in its progress, which his excellent knowledge of the fauna of the Bombay Presidency enabled him especially to assist."

The secretary reported that five sections of the Society had been formed, according to the resolution passed at last meeting, two of which had already met and commenced work.

Mr. Sterndale reported that the Dauvergne collection of horns, mentioned at last meeting, had been purchased, and they were now on their way to Bombay, and that he had obtained free passes for the whole distance from Rawal Pindi. It was proposed a vote of thanks to Major Dauvergne, Mr. R. Bouquet, and Major R. A. Hamilton for their courtesy in giving free passes to Mr. Starling seconded the proposition was carried unanimously. Mr. Sterndale exhibited photographs of some of the horns.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Society's collections since last meeting:—Two heads, given by Mr. J. L. Symons; 1 python (Molurus), by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 1 python (Reticulata, Indica), by Mr. W. Sinclair; 1 bamboo snake (Dendrophis virgata), by Mr. W. Sinclair; 9 lizards (Draco volans, Draco dussumieri, Draco maculatus, Draco estudo elegans) from Karaghora, by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 3 snakes (Trimeresurus anamalayanus, Trimeresurus malabaricus, (Zamensis fasciolatus), by Miss Dewar; 5 cobras (Naja tripudians), presented in the Society's rooms), by Mrs. Symons; 2 specimens of the edible nest swiftlet (Collocalia fuciphaga) in spirits) by Mr. Arthur Crawford; 1 snake (Dendrophis pictus) by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 1 pair of curiously grown black-buck horns by Mr. H. Scannell; 4 snakes (Echis carinatus, Oligodon subgrisens, Lycodon aulicus), by Mr. Ainsworth; 2 snakes (Lycodon striatus, and Oligodon fasciatus), by Mr. Phipson; quantity of sea shells, by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 1 snake (Cerberus rhyncops, and 2 eggs of the same), by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 10 specimens of algæ (3 of which are young ones in Society's collection), by Mr. W. Sinclair; 10 specimens of algæ (Halimeda opuntia and Halimeda tuna) and mounted in spirits, by Mr. Wm. Shipp; 2 snakes, by Mr. J. C. Anderson; 1 snake, by Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy. Mr. Sterndale exhibited a painting executed by himself, of a curious specimen of Felis rubiginosa (the rusty wild cat) killed by Mr. Vidal in Kanara; and miscellaneous contributions from Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, James Dickson; Capt. Gwyn, R. Roberts, W. Sinclair, Fred. Turner, H. Closman, Dr. Peterson, and Mrs. Wilson (of Nasik). "A very fine skin of a rare animal, Felis oncia (the Ounce), from Kashmere, was exhibited through the kindness of Mr. Forbes Adam.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 2nd instant:—

MUNICIPAL AND PORT TRUST BONDS.

Read letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to Government, in which he represents that one of the chief impediments to the issue of Municipal bonds on reasonable terms appears to be that they are not easily negotiable, and the reason, in some measure at any rate, is that they are not acceptable in the same manner as Government promissory notes as deposits for security, &c.; that as Government are always in a position to have complete knowledge of the financial condition of the Municipality, there can be no apprehension as to the value of the Municipal bonds; and that the authority, which previously did not exist, has already been given to the Presidency Banks to make advances on Municipal bonds as on Government paper. The Municipal Commissioner therefore requests that Government may be pleased to allow Municipal bonds to be accepted as security from contractors, &c., in the same way as Government promissory notes are now accepted, and remarks that the difficulty which he has alluded to is equally applicable to the case of Port Trust bonds. Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner No. 3650, dated 26th June, forwarding copy of the above letter to the Trustees for information.

Resolution.—Government should be asked to allow Port Trust bonds to be accepted as security from contractors, &c., in the same way as Government promissory notes are now accepted.

TONNAGE FEES.

Read Government Resolution No. 280, dated 23rd June, stating that in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council there is not much force in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's objection to the increase of tonnage fees on ferry steamers coming alongside the wharf at Mody-bunder from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month for each steamer, and that the notification authorising the increase will be published.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Read application from Gopal Megjee for the lease for 50 years of 416 6-9 square yards land on Frere Reclamation at the rate of 8as. per square yard per annum for the first 20 years and 12as. per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. Read application from Abdoola Jeewa for the lease of 1,000 square yards in the same locality and at the same rates as offered by Gopal Megjee. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1152, dated 28th March, forwarding plans, in which the plots applied for by the above-mentioned persons are shown with the frontages set back from Gorupdeo-road, so as to leave vacant the land which is required for road improvements according to the Municipal plans, and inquiring whether in the event of the Trustees arranging, when building sites are leased, to set back the frontages to the lines required by the Municipal plans, the Municipal Commissioner will agree to pay the Trustees for the land that may be made available for road improvements, at rates to be settled as usual under the set-back provisions of the Municipal Act. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. 2960, dated 3rd June, stating that he agrees to the proposal of the Trustees, if they will arrange to inform him when any new building is about to be erected adjoining the street where a set-back is required on their property, so that the Engineer's Department of the Municipality may not be under the necessity of entering into correspondence with the person intending to build, as well as with the Trustees, on the subject of the land required. Read minutes of the Land Committee recommending that the sites applied for be leased for a term of 10 years only, at a rate of 8as. per square yard per annum; that the frontages be set back as indicated in the plans: and that the arrangement made with the Municipality be confirmed, a price of Rs. 10 per square yard being charged for the land to be given up for road improvements in the present instances.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved, and should be acted upon.

SALE OF LAND.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Accountant-General No. 6592, dated 29th June, acknowledging receipt of a cheque for Rs. 34,548-14-2, being the amount realised for sale of land at Colaba, and stating that it has been accepted in reduction of the Port Trust debt bearing interest to Government, which now stands at Rs. 2,10,17,595-8-3.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30t. June, 1885.	For week ending 30th June, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	17
" " out of "	28	21
" " transhipping "	23	21
" attended to	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 29th June, 1885.	For week ending 28th June, 1884.
Vessels entered	15	11
" left	15	12
" remaining in dock	19	13

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

REUTER announces the death of this venerable prelate, who had reached his eighty-third year. "Men of the Time" gives the following account of his life:—The Right Rev. George, Moberly, D. C. L., Bishop of Salisbury, son of Mr. Edward Moberly, merchant of St. Petersburg, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Cayley, Consul-General in Russia, was born at St. Petersburg in 1803. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1825, obtaining first class honours *in literis humanioribus*. In the following year he gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay, the subject being, "Whether a Rude or a Refined Age is the more favourable to the Production of Works of Fiction?" He graduated M. A. in 1828 and B. C. L. in 1836. In 1830, and again in 1833, he acted as one of the public examiners in the Classical Schools; and, during some years, he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In 1835 he was appointed to the headmastership of Winchester School, from which he retired in 1866, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Bridgestone of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight. The Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral in 1868. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the Select Preachers at Oxford. In Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He is the author of "A Few Remarks on the Proposed Admission of Dissenters into the University of Oxford," 1834; "Practical Sermons," 1838; "A Manual of Prayers for the Use of the Scholars of Winchester College," 1840, with a memoir of Bishop Ken; "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days between the Resurrection and Ascension, regarded as the Outlines of the Kingdom of God; in five Discourses"—with an Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments," 3rd edit., 1846; 5th edit., 1875. (The "Examination" is not contained in the 1st edit., published in 1844). "Sermons Preached at Winchester College," 1844; second series, with a perface on "Fagging," 1848; "Sermons on the Beatitudes," 1860, to the second edition of which was added a preface relating to the recent volume of "Essays and Reviews;" "Five Short Letters to Sir W. Heathcote on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," 1861; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," 1868, being the Bamp on Lectures for 1866; "Brighstone Sermons," 1869; 2nd edit., 1870; "Plain Sermons preached at Brigstone," new edit., 1874; and a great number of single sermons and charges to the clergy. Dr. Moberly was one of the "five clergymen" who published revised versions of the Epistle to the Romans (1858), Epistle to the Galatians, Epistle of St. James (1870), the Gospel according to St. John (1857), the Epistle to the Corinthians, and other books of the New Testament.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 7.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·676
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded—8)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	251
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	1·42
" " year	6·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July.	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS IN CASHMERE.

"SOJOURNER" writes from Srinugger to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—I do not think that the public are sufficiently well informed of the strenuous efforts being made by the Maharajah of Cashmere to meet all the requirements of this fearful catastrophe. When I visited Baramullah some days ago, one thousand people were being fed daily by the Maharajah's orders at Soopor and Baramullah. Four thousand rupees in cash for each place, had been sent for distribution, and ten thousand rupees to assist the zemindars in purchasing cattle. Dispensaries at Soopor and Baramullah were ordered by the Maharajah, and every native doctor that could be spared from any part of the Maharajah's territories was sent to these places, where an ample supply of medicine was at once despatched. The strenuous efforts of Dewan Luchman Dass, the Governor of Cashmere, who is a most energetic man, in the full vigour of life, are beyond all praise, and merit the special consideration of the Indian Government. The manner in which he gave his orders on the morning of the 30th of May, when the first shock of earthquake was felt at Srinuggar, and the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks subsided, shows that he is a man who can be depended upon, and that the Maharajah has a good and reliable servant of the State in Dewan Luchman Dass, who has had to carry out all the Maharajah's instructions, besides those emanating from himself. From all sides one hears of the anxiety expressed by the Maharajah for those who have suffered, either by the loss of relations, or the destruction of property; and the substantial relief given to the poor, over the entire area over which the earthquake has been felt, is acknowledged on all sides. All well know that the Maharajah of Cashmere is a most kind-hearted and generous man, ever impressed with all that concerns those over whom he rules; but it must be remembered, that this fearful calamity will throw enormous expenditure on the State, which it is ill-prepared to meet. In England, if aught occurs in any part of Europe, necessitating aid in the shape of money, the Lord Mayor of London at once convenes a meeting, and organizes sub-committees throughout England. This calamity in Cashmere might induce the Government of India to order that all Governors of Provinces should be directed to assemble meetings and convene committees to call for subscriptions from all classes of natives throughout India. This is the occasion, that should—if anything would—induce them to give substantial assistance to the sufferers from the earthquakes in Cashmere. It must be remembered that thousands of houses have to be rebuilt cattle to be purchased to enable cultivators to plough their land, cooking utensils and clothing to be purchased. It is impossible that the revenue of Cashmere can meet all these demands. The Maharajah of Cashmere would give his last rupee to the poor, but it will be impossible unless aid is given by natives throughout India for the Maharajah to fully meet all that is required to assist the poor and sufferers in this great calamity. Subscriptions must be called for from all opulent natives, and it is to be hoped that the press will aid, to its utmost, in bringing this requirement fully before the public. I notice some remarks, in one of your late issues, relative to a railway into Cashmere. Whoever pressed on the Cashmere State the importance of a new road to Baramulla, had better refund to the Maharajah the money he has expended on the work, and if a railway is contemplated, let the Indian Government pay the whole expense and the money for maintenance. The Maharajah might give the land free. He has quite enough to do at present to make his revenue meet all demands.

BENGAL.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.—About a year ago, a very successful arrest was made by Superintendent Sreenath Pal, of the Northern Police, of eighteen dacoits of the Trichinopoly district, where they had committed several robberies. Five of the men managed to escape from Alipur Jail in October last. Two of them were captured not long after, but the ringleader remained at large. Superintendent Pal, however, succeeded in him at the Salt Water Lakes about four days ago, and he will be shortly placed on trial.—*Englishman.*

A MURDER CASE AT HOWRAH.—A "Village Constable" of the Howrah Police was charged on Friday before Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, with murder. About a month ago an amateur concert party were passing through a village called Pathibal, where they met six Mahommedans, amongst whom was the accused. The Mahommedans, who had been drinking, asked them who they were, and taking exception to the tone of their reply, attacked them with sticks. All the men ran away except Jogeshur Chuckerbutty, the leader of the concert party, who was injured so severely that he fell down insensible. The Mahommedans picked him up and took him into the village in order to revive him, but failing in their efforts they returned to the spot, and left him there. The following morning, some of the villagers, who saw the injured man lying in a state of semi-consciousness removed him to hospital, but he died before reaching it. From the enquiries made by the police, the constable was arrested, the other men having absconded. At the Police Court on Friday two of the men were surrendered by Mr. Braunfeld, Barrister, who appeared on their behalf, and applied for bail, which was refused. Some evidence was recorded, after which the case was adjourned to the 6th instant.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.—A number of the Municipal Commissioners invited Mr. Harrison to an evening party, as some mark of the sense they entertain of his services to the Corporation and the town; but declined the invitation. In his letter, Mr. Harrison says:—"I am always glad of an opportunity of meeting any of the Commissioners at their own houses or at the houses of mutual friends, but in the present instance, the entertainment seems intended to be somewhat of the nature of a public demonstration, to which it would not be consistent with my duty as a public servant for me to be in any way a party."—*Id.*

A SUIT-BROKEN IN TROUBLE.—A case has been tried before Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Deputy Magistrate of the Howrah Police Court, in which Rambharash Chowbay was charged by an up-country woman with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 61 under the following circumstances. The complainant was desirous of instituting a suit in the Howrah Small Cause Court against a Mahommedan for Rs. 400, due on a *hath-chitta* book, and she asked the accused to assist her, on the understanding that if she realised the whole amount of her claim she would give him half of it by way of remuneration. The accused agreed, and took from her the *hat chitta* book as well Rs. 61, promising to institute a suit on her behalf the next day; but instead of doing so, he tore out the leaves of the *hath-chitta* book which contained the accounts of the person against whom action was to be taken, and sold them to the latter for Rs. 125, telling him that he had been authorised by the complainant to sell them. A few days after the complainant, finding that no process had been issued, called on the accused and asked him to explain the cause of the delay. The accused said that he had already instituted a case, and obtained for her a decree, whereupon she took steps to recover the money, and then she discovered that the accused had duped her. A complaint was accordingly made to the Magistrate, who directed Mr. Samuel, Chief Inspector of Police, Howrah, to take up the investigation, and the Inspector succeeded in bringing to light the above facts. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 60. The fine, if recovered, is to go to the complainant. In default of payment, the accused is ordered to undergo six months' further imprisonment.—*Id.*

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of Mr. Auguste Favre, member of the firm of Favre, Leuba, and Co., watch-makers, &c., at Old Court House-street, obtained a summons against Inspector Henry Kemp, for cheating, in respect of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 300. A warrant was issued against accused on the 26th June last, for desertion from the force, which process was executed at Rangoon, about a week ago, and he was brought back to Calcutta. The pleader stated that accused called at the shop of complainant's firm on the 4th of June, and desired to purchase a gold watch, valued at Rs. 300, representing that he was an Inspector of Police. This statement was false. Consequently, by representing himself as a police officer, he deceived complainant's firm, and induced them to part with the property. He paid Rs. 50, and stipulated to pay the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. It was apparent that the intention of accused was fraudulent, for in addition to his resignation he had despatched his things to England, previous to his intended departure. Complainant's firm were given to understand on reliable authority, on the 24th June, that accused had submitted his resignation, and was on the eve of his departure to England. They immediately communicated with him on the subject, and offered to repay the Rs. 50, which he had paid as the first instalment, and asked for the return of the watch. On receipt of the communication, accused wrote to complainant's firm, asserting that there was not a shadow of truth in the rumour, which was invented by malicious persons to injure his reputation and character. Next day accused deserted, and on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, he having left port in a steamer. All these circumstances indicated quite clearly that the intention of accused was fraudulent. The pleader added that this was not the only case against accused, for there were several others of the same character.—*Englishman.*

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemist.

MADRAS.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.—A Cuddapah correspondent writes:—George Frederick Speechley, against whom a warrant was issued by the District Magistrate for his apprehension on charges of receiving an illegal gratification and criminal breach of trust by a public servant, was brought before the Temporary District Magistrate to-day. He has been remanded to jail, pending the arrival of the Head Assistant Magistrate, who is at Proddatur, on Jumabundi, and will be here on the 11th instant. An adventurous life he has led since his escape. From Kodur he went by rail to Bombay; visited Lahore and Allahabad; took a peep at the capital of Cashmere; went on many shooting excursions with Lord Garmoyle; whom, on pleasure bent, he had come across; was employed by the Rajah of Cashmere, by whom he was handsomely treated; was subsequently enrolled as a Permanent Way Inspector on the Quetta Railway; and was at last (thanks to a photograph that went the round of the continent) identified at the Bolan Pass, where the thermometer, when he left, stood at 130°.

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF A POISONER.

THE trial of Albert Pel, at the Palais de Justice at Paris, has ended. Pel has been found guilty of one of the two murders with which he was charged, and he has been condemned to death accordingly. The case has been followed by the Parisian public with no ordinary interest, for Pel was no ordinary criminal. The two murders for which he was arraigned, atrocious as they were, are believed to be very far from exhausting the catalogue of his guilt. He is under suspicion of having been concerned in two others, and in several attempts at murder which he did not succeed in carrying out. According to the *Times*, his method of procedure was much the same in every case, and was varied only by the course he adopted for disposing of the body of his victim. Pel was a poisoner, and arsenic appears to have been the poison he invariably employed. In the interest of justice, his choice was a very fortunate one, for arsenic is a poison which can be traced. It does not disappear from the body as a vegetable poison does. Pel may have been aware of this, for in two instances he burnt his victim's body, thus effectually getting rid of one evidence of his guilt. In one case, however, in which he had neglected this precaution, or, more probably, had found it impossible to observe it, the body has been exhumed and examined, and the presence of arsenic has been detected in it. It was not his practice in any case to put an end to his victim by a single large dose. Several days passed in each case between the first and the final attack. His career, as a proved and as a suspected poisoner, extends over a period of about fourteen years. It begins in the autumn of 1872, when he is supposed to have poisoned his mother, and it continues at intervals down to the summer of 1884, when he is clearly proved to have poisoned one of his mistresses. From this probability the Public Prosecutor has had full material for selection, and he has chosen two instances, not the worst, but those in which the most convincing proofs of guilt could be found. We will give a brief account of each of them and of the evidence on which the verdict has been based.

It was in the August of 1880 that Albert Pel married his first wife, Eugenie Bufferena, a young woman who had saved a sum of 4,000 francs, the whole of which, in the absence of a contract, would pass to the husband at her death. It was not long before her death followed. A month after her marriage she had attacks of vomiting, and in October she died. That the cause of her death was arsenical poisoning is certain, for the body has been exhumed and the arsenic has been traced. Her mother saw her three days before her death, and found her suffering from intense thirst and from severe internal pains. She thereupon called in a doctor, a measure which the husband, naturally enough, had not thought fit to take. He might have taken it safely on account of the reticence of the wives in that he was puzzled by the symptoms which he observed, and which he was not able to explain. He found his patient in a dying state, vomiting and in intense pain. His idea was that she must have poisoned herself by eating mushrooms, but this he learnt she had not done. It was not until after her death and when he was told that arsenic had been found in her body that the idea suggested itself to him that she had met with foul play. The suspicions of her brother Ferdinand were roused at an earlier date. When he was told that his sister was dead, his conclusion at once was that it could not have been from natural causes, and the belief was confirmed to the point of certainty when he was refused admission by Pel to the house in which his sister's corpse was lying. But the affair, even so was suffered to rest for a time, since the wife's family did not like the publicity which a trial would have involved. It was not until Pel had been taken into custody on another charge of the kind that anything was said about Eugenie Bufferena's case. The first charge actually brought against Pel had to do with his latest crime, the poisoning of his mistress Elisa Böhmer. At this time he had married a second wife, and after some unsuccessful attempts to poison her and her mother, had formed a liaison with Elisa Böhmer. This was in the spring of 1884. Early in July Elisa Böhmer was attacked by a series of vomiting fits, and on July 12 she disappeared. A neighbour on the opposite side of the way went to Pel's house on July 5 and saw Elisa Böhmer, but was not suffered to enter the house again. For three days, about this time, the lodgers in the house and the neighbours perceived a disagreeable smell coming from Pel's room, and a night fire was observed to be kept alight in Pel's stove. Their conclusion was that he was burning Elisa Böhmer's body, but their suspicion went no further than a belief that he was so acting in order to avoid the necessity of giving formal notice of her death. That she was dead they felt sure, for she had been much too ill to allow of her having left the place as Pel declared she had. The evidence of guilt in this instance has been accepted by the jury as irresistible. It has been almost needlessly confirmed. French experts have been busy in proving by experiment that it is possible to consume a human body by burning. We should have supposed that the action of fire was so well known that at least the possibility might have been admitted that Pel had done what his neighbours thought he had done, and that Elisa Böhmer's body had in this way disappeared. But the prosecution has been determined to leave nothing unproved for which a proof could be found. The more real doubt was not how the body had been disposed of, but from what cause the death had come. Pel, it was shown, had poisons in his possession. The symptoms before Elisa Böhmer's death were such as to suggest the belief that she had been poisoned. His extreme care, both before her death and after it, to allow no witnesses to enter, and to get rid of all traces of what had been done was in agreement with the rest. His statement that Elisa Böhmer had left his house was not credible. She was in no state to leave it, and the friends to whom she would naturally have gone had seen nothing of her since the date of her alleged departure. It was certain that she was dead, and scarcely less certain that Pel had killed her by poisoning.

If we add to this proved instance the several others about which strong suspicion has been entertained we shall complete the history of a career for which there is no precise parallel in the annals of crime in any country. The death of Pel's mother in 1872 was explained by him as having been caused by shock. The symptoms, however, were the same as in the other cases. His mother had had fits of vomiting, and after three days had died. The motive of the murderer seems to have been the same in every case. His wish was to possess himself of his victim's money. Mother or mother-in-law, wife, mistress, or housekeeper, were all alike to Pel. If they had money which he would be able to get hold of at their death, there was reason enough for hastening their death. The whole mass of evidence about proved and about suspected crimes was laid before the jury, and it furnished more than ample matter for the verdict at which they arrived. The special act of which Pel has been found guilty is the poisoning of Elisa Böhmer. That the verdict has been given without extenuating circumstances is probably due as much to the unproved as to the proved instances of Pel's guilt. That he protested his innocence to the last was a matter of course. It remains to be seen what effect his protestations will have on M. Grévy in face of the certainty of its untruth.

CHARGE AGAINST RUSSIAN POLICE OFFICIALS.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Four of the prisoners implicated in the alleged frauds at Kertch have been arraigned before the Chief Criminal Tribunal of this city on a separate charge. These prisoners are Mamovski, police-master; Volski, chief inspector of police; Yeserski, secretary to the police-master; and the chief gaoler, Metelino. The evidence adduced in this case disclosed an extraordinary scandal. The names of some hundreds of prisoners were duly entered on the police records as serving their various terms of imprisonment, but in reality these prisoners were all secretly liberated on payment. In one instance cited several of the released convicts, with the concurrence of these officials, broke into the suburban dwelling of a young married couple. The man was murdered in his sleep. The woman escaped with some grievous wounds on the head. The Chief Inspector of Police, Volski, now appeared on the scene, and had the unfortunate woman removed to the hospital. She, believing in the demonstration of sympathy and indignation of the inspector, entrusted him with the sum of 1,500 roubles which she had saved from the murderous and plundering gang, until she was convalescent. The woman recovered rapidly, and returned to find her house a heap of ruined walls. The police, probably believing her recovery impossible, had sold everything on the premises, and made a wreck of the house. Confronted with the Inspector of Police this poor woman was threatened with imprisonment, and her deposit of 1,500 roubles with him was repudiated. Every hotel and public-house in Kertch was compelled to pay a monthly tribute to these officials. The trial of these men will probably occupy three or four days.

BUDDHIST LAW IN BURMA.

THE *Tablet* has the following review of Mr. John Jardine's "Notes on Buddhist Law":—Those who heard Mr. Holt Hallett address the London Chamber of Commerce on Siam and the Shans will remember his statement that British Burma is the most flourishing and progressive of all our Eastern dependencies, and that its surplus alone is £ 1,000,000 yearly. The attention of Englishmen may, therefore, be legitimately directed to this quarter of our Indian Empire, as yet comparatively little known, but destined probably at no very distant date to rivet all eyes to itself. For we cannot but feel that the time is not very far off when British Burma will be a second Sind, and Siam with its northern Shan States will be a second Afghanistan, with France looming on the frontier in Cochin-China and Cambodia, instead of Russia pressing downward from Turkestan. This outlying province of the Empire will be fortunate if it be blessed with officials in all departments as intelligent and as zealous as its Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. Jardine is no stranger to these columns. Our readers will recall the two valuable papers contributed by him, one on "Education in British Burma," the other on "British Rule in India." The volume before us is a contribution of great importance to legal administration on the one side, and to Oriental science on the other. Professor Max Müller in his *Biographical Essays* has told us how the greatest claim of Colebrooke to fame was that he became the "Justinian of India" by his study and codification of its native law. Mr. Jardine is a worthy successor in Burma of this Oriental Justinian. The *Notes* are really a series of most important essays on the native (Buddhist) laws, as regards two great sections at least, marriage and divorce, and inheritance and partition of property. It was time that a study of the kind should be made. The native Burmese judges, of whom there are plenty in office in the province, have not sufficient learning to make historical and critical researches into the native law books and the English officials take no trouble to do so. As the Judicial Commissioner says: "It is by no means the peculiar duty of the Chief Judge to translate books and write commentaries upon them. This work can be more easily performed by men who have spent years in this country, or who are Burmans themselves. I have tried to do it because, on my arrival, I found that the courts under my supervision had no books of reference on Buddhist law. . . . . It seems to me one of the strangest things in legal history that the courts here have for about fifty years been interpreting Hindu law without knowing it. (*Note* iv., p. 26.)

This Hindu origin of the original Burmese written law, must be explained by the fact that it is essentially of religious, *i.e.*, Buddhist introduction. Mr. Jardine devotes one of his essays (the fourth) to the proof of this point. The consequence is important; it is, that in many doubtful cases of interpretation recourse must be had to the original Pali or Sanskri texts, from which the Burmese have been taken. Now it is sometimes necessary to recur to the laws of Manu, or of Yajnavalkya, to settle a dictum of the Burmese palm-leaf records. An apposite parallel is quoted by Mr. Jardine from India itself, where, in the well-known case of the rite of *sati* (suttee), or the burning of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

THERE is no new feature of interest to notice in business to-day. Telegraphic advices from Europe continue to report great dulness in all our leading staples, and the only favourable indication of any kind is the weather, which gives promise of a heavier rainfall.

Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date still quotes Consols at 99⅜, French Rentes at 110¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 101½. Rupee Paper, however, reflecting doubtless the weakness apparent on this side yesterday, shows a decline of ⅛ in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half.

In Produce at home the only change noticed is a decline of 1d. to 2d. per cental in Wheat in Liverpool, which we already knew of through private channels.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady on the spot with sales of 7,000 bales, including 700 Surats. To arrive, however, Americans were 1-64d. lower for September-October delivery, unchanged for other positions, and in New York prices were unaltered at 10⅛ cents. for Ready Mid-Uplands, 9·83 cents. per lb. for November shipment.

Respecting the Bombay market there is nothing new to write. There is no buying going on, and prices have not altered for some days past. The rain here to-day tends to allay previous fears regarding the new crop, although we have yet to learn that it has extended up-country.

WHEAT is quieter owing to the tenour of home telegrams. Buyers have quite withdrawn in the meantime, as sellers decline to reduce prices.

SEEDS tend easier. For Linseed, bazaar terms, we quote Rs. 6-1 per cent., and Rapeseed Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13 for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are very stagnant. The rains look like interfering with movements of produce during the next few days, and shippers are therefore additionally careful about making engagements.

The following are current rates :—

		Wheat, Meast.	F'r'w'd.
Liverpool	Ready	18-9 20	same.
Open Charter	,,	22-6	22-6.
Havre	,,	21-3	30.
Antwerp	,,		
Trieste Venice	,,		

MONEY :—No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount to-day. For demand loans on Government Paper 4 per cent. remains the official minimum, but outside we call the current rate 2 to 2½ per cent.

At the meeting of directors of the Bank this afternoon it was, we understand, decided to pay an *ad interim* dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The earnings of the bank during the six months, including Rs. 97,645 brought forward from last year, have been Rs. 6,11,525, which it is proposed to apportion as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	Rs. 5,00,000
Transfer to fund for losses	,, 20,000
,, ,, Premises account	,, 10,000
,, ,, Officers' pension fund	,, 10,000
Carry forward	,, 51,525

Considering the unsettled state of trade during the past season the result must be accepted as very satisfactory.

EXCHANGE continues dull and weak. Rates have been reduced 1-32d. all round, and even at the decline the tendency is more in favour of buying than selling. The limited extent of business practicable, however, make rates to a certain extent nominal. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1 6 25-32 to 13-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1 6⅞ to 25-32d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight	1 6¾d. ,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1 6 31-32d. ,,
France ,, ,, ,,	20·01. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again lower, the decline at home being the depressing influence. Fours opened at Rs. 99 and declined to Rs. 98⅞, Fours-and-a-half at the same time being back to Rs. 101½. From Calcutta the quotations come Rs. 99 and Rs. 100 respectively.

SHARES show very little change. The setting in of what looks like steady rain has put a stop to the decline in mill shares, but there has not been sufficient of a general fall yet to bring in buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	41,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bellasis S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanuggur Mills	2,0 0	100	100	...	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	9.0
BudmeiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	58	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	530	..	500
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	785
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	135
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	595
Gokuldas Saba S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	Rs. 10	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	925
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	450
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	985
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	8.5
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,401
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	670
Manockjee Petitv.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,085
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	585
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	980
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 1	492½
Parsi S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	150
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6¼	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Ripon	811	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,500
Shampore Mills	676	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,385
Soonderjee	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,20	1	1,00	Rs. 25	690

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	200
	750	200	150		156
Ba-lhan Pills &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	223
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 2-3p.c	88
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		9
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	660
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	108
					1 2
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,975
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	915
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	2880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	10½	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	...	5	...	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	345
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	25
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	3 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	335
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	,000	10	100	Rs. 3	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1	14
Thacker & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,120
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	105
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	13	100	p.ct.	130

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship King's Cross, 1,407 tons, Captain N. Way, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship Ingomar, 1,175 tons, Captain W. F. Small, sails to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (29th May) with a cargo of 2,599 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Europa (s)	Jones	Cardiff, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	King's Cross (s)	Way	Rangoon.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.

The ship Ingomar, Small, obtained her port-clearance for Rangoon yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Henry Balckow, for the Persian Gulf ; Nevasa, Calcutta ; and Teddington, Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvie s—73 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 10 cases white thread, Wallace and Co ; 56 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood ; 36 cases cornflour, B and A Hormarjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cambodia s—4 packages glass and 1 package earthenware, S Bhanjee ; 6 barrels soft soap, N Shurufally ; 20) cases sporting powder, H S Adam and Co.

Clan Ogilvie s—20 cases confectionery, Bennett and Co.

Brindisi s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cawasjee.

Nizam s—3 packages perfumery and medicines, P A Fialho.

Surat s—35 cases writing paper, B Shapoorjee ; 8 cases medicine other sorts, B Cullianjee ; 2 cases medicine other sorts, H Moojee ; 16 cases bacon, hams, &c, J Framjee ; 50 drums varnish, T Farjoolabhoy ; 250 boxes candles, A Shaik Adam ; 45 casks beer, S u Battiwalla ; 8 cases champagne, G Groom and Co.

Teviot s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, F Asochi ; 9 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—2 cases printing press and 5 bales printing paper, M A M Surufally ; 2 cases acid tartaric, D Moorarjee.

Nepaul s—10 cases aniline dyed imperial scarlet, T Tullockchund ; 5 cases aniline dyed scarlet red, and 3 cases German silver sheets, J Goomanchund ; 5 cases butter, J Framjee ; 10 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

Ancona s—5 cases glassware, King, King and Co.

Huzara s—17 packages earthenware, H J H Tayeb ; 100 cases wine and 25 cases sherry, D Cawasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—4 packages glassware, S Bhun ; 40 kegs red lead and 5 bales printing paper, H Dawood Bowla ; 2 packages earthenware, and 2 packages candle lamps, J Rahmatulla ; 125 cases and 50 bundles copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Wallace and Co ; 2 cases stationery, C Macdonald and Co ; 4 packages glassware, G Poonjee : 250 bundles copper sheets, Rallali Brothers.

California s—10 casks glassware, F Dossa.

FROM ANTWERP.

Surat s—5 packages glassware, S Abdulally ; 5 packages glassware, P Bharmul ; 125 boxes candies, G Samsoodeen ; 125 boxes candies, D Khasbhoy ; 10 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co ; 10 packages glassware, D Dewraj.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, D P Bitha and Co.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Satara s—110 bales cotton, Hajee Essa Abdulla Cazroone ; 107 bales cotton, M Nassroolla ; 81 bales cotton, M Yavad.

FROM BAGDAD.

Satara s—1 bundle silver coins, Lisa Ezekel.

Java s—16 cases ghee, E S Obadia.

FROM KURRACHEE.

Satara s—17 packages wool, T Chellaram.

Burmah s—48 packages wool, T Chimandas.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

Satara s—97 packages cotton, M E Keermany ; 13 packages cotton, G Mehreban.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co 120 bales cotton, J C Bushby ; 70 bales wool, T Jiwandas ; 121 bales wool, B Fakeerchund ; 22 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 112 bales cotton, V Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—11 bales hides, M Coorjee ; 4,016 cwts wheat Kalli Brothers ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt of St George s—81 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 5,00, cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Orpington s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara s—115 bales cotton, R Luckmandas.

FOR KOBE.

Nepaul s—23 bales twist, G Sobhagmull ; 26 bales twist the Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nepaul s—199 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 65 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 105 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 5 chests opium, M Moolchund.

Rhosina s—31 cwts sandal wood, J Koka ; 27 cwts sharkfins, R Hunbhoy ; 8 cwts fishmaws and 8½ cwts sharkfins, H Purdhan ; 3½ cwts sharkfins, 8½ cwts fishmaws and 6½ cwts peacock feathers, M Nuthoo ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon ; 155 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Essa Ellias ; 11 bales twist, C Bomanjee ; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 116 cwts ooplate, 9 cwts gallnuts and 24 cwts fennel seed, Quan Lun Ching.

Elektra s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, V. Poonjabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul s—301 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist the Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 149 chests opium, D Sassoon.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.
FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.
18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,125

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3 0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 36 0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 66 0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KYTE—July 7, at Poona, Dianna Grace, the beloved wife of Mr. Solomon Albert Kyte, Inspector of Police, Poona.
MACKENZIE—July 6, at Karachi, of cholera, Donald George Mackenzie, Captain, 2nd Sind Horse, aged 36.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—July 3, at Landour, the wife of Mr H Miller, Military Works, of a son.
RONALDSON—July 5, at Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of E H Ronaldson, of a son.
SHORT—July 4, at 19, Poonamallee-road, the wife of Mr T H Short, of a daughter.
STENT—July 2, at Ootacamund, the wife of W K Stent, Esq, Executive Engineer, B K S Ry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—NYSS—July 1, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev S B Taylor, Arthur Whitten Wood, to Sophia Julia Nyss.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—July 3, at Calcutta, malarial fever, James Alston of Chundeccherra Tea Estate, Luskerpore Sylhet, aged 21 years.
COLES—June 29, at Fyzabad, Captain Wilfred Horsman Coles, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885.

THE Indian Copyright Bill, which has been projected for years past, is now before the Supreme Legislative Council. It is a very comprehensive scheme of law, and covers the whole ground of literary property, and of property in artistic productions. The Bill, besides proposing to make amendments in the existing law relating to copyrights in all publications and especially translations, provides for copyright in public lectures after delivery, in sculptures and casts, in engravings and lithographs, and in drawings, paintings, and photographs. The Bill chiefly follows the lines of that brought in by Lord John Manners in 1879, in which effect was given to the recommendations of the Copyright Commission. With regard to books and printed matter, it is only matter published after the passing of the Act that will come under its operation. Whatever is published before this Act comes into force will be regulated by the present law. There is nothing in the Bill, however, to affect the right of any person to prevent the publication of unpublished matter. Though partnership in copyright, as in any other property, is allowed, to prevent complications no partner is to be considered as exercising his right only over a part of the territory for which the copyright is granted, or only for a part of the time over which it extends. The copyright granted to new books published after the commencement of the Act has reference only to British India. It is at present considered unnecessary to have a special clause to prevent the infringement in India of the copyrights of books first published in other parts of the Empire. The author of original notes on a classical text can, of course, acquire a copyright in them, though they accompany the text. If an author publish a book in his true name in his lifetime, the copyright in his work, it is provided, shall last for his lifetime and thirty years after, instead of seven years as according to the present law. If after the death of an author a book is published in his true name, the copyright is to last for thirty years from the date of the first publication. If a book appears under an assumed name, whether in the lifetime or after the death of the author, it is to be placed on the same footing as a posthumous work. Further, a specification is made of the various modes in which a copyright in a book may be infringed. Amongst these is the publication of a translation of the book. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies the draft Bill this question is argued at great length. Reference is made to the argument that difficulties thrown in the way of translations into the vernaculars of useful English works might interfere with the diffusion of knowledge. In answer to this it is pointed out that the author of a work ought to have the right of translation reserved to him, subject to the condition that he shall publish a translation of his work within a fixed period. The Bill, therefore, contains a proviso that a copyright cannot be infringed by translation into any language, unless an authorised translation of the work in that language appears within the period of three years. Further, a new system of registration of copyright based on Lord John Manners's Bill is provided.

The complicated case of copyright in articles in periodicals and magazines is next dealt with. The general rules laid down in this matter are these : The proprietor of a periodical in which an article appears has a copyright in it for three years from the date of publication, but he cannot publish it separately without the consent of the author. The author also, by registering the composition, can have a copyright in it on the same terms. After the expiration of the three years the composition assumes the nature of a separate book, and is subject to the same copyright rules that guide it. Both parties can of course, if they choose, agree to any other arrangement between themselves. In case several authors combine and publish a work, each has the copyright in his composition as if it had been published as a separate book. The section dealing with copyright in lectures is copied entirely from Lord John Manners's Bill. By it a lecture, other than that delivered in a college or school, is put on the same footing as a book, the first delivery of the lecture corresponding with the first publication of the book. Reporting such a lecture in a newspaper is no infringement of the copyright unless the lecturer prohibits the report. The section relating to copyrights in works of art also closely follows the English Copyright Bill of 1879. The copyright in a painting which has been sold by the artist or painted to order is vested in the purchaser, unless the artist reserves it by a written agreement. But even in the latter case he cannot make a copy of it without the owner's permission. These provisions also apply to sculptures. Copyrights in works of art endure for the same term as those in books and other publications, and protection of copyright is afforded in the case of a copy either by sculpture, modelling, photography, drawing, engraving, or otherwise. With regard to engravings, prints, and photographs, a slightly different provision is made. The proprietor of the negative, and not the purchaser of the photograph, has the copyright in it. But the person ordering the taking of a photograph has the right to insist that copies of it be neither exhibited nor sold without his consent. The same rule holds in the case of engravings and prints. The protection given to literary and artistic work in these multiform provisions will, it may be hoped, foster literary and artistic pursuits in India by making the labourer sure of his reward. The theorist might object to the omission of a clause to protect books published outside British India from piracy. But it is obvious that there is no market in India for a work so pirated. The conditions are wholly dissimilar to those which render piracy in America so profitable as to blunt the moral sense of the publishing trade of that country. The production of books is much more costly in India than in England, and the markets are restricted. Pirated copies would be undersold by the imported copies from England. To provide in the Copyright Bill against the pirating of books, would be a work of supererogation. The same might, it is true, be said of sculptures, which are, however, included in the category of protected art-works. For generations to come no race of sculptors is likely to arise in India, capable of copying the works of European artists, and competing with the originals in Indian galleries.

Attention has naturally been turned principally to the solitary clause in the new Bill which vouchsafes a twenty-four hours' copyright to foreign telegrams. The injustice of permitting the piracy of such costly items of news the moment they are published is so glaring that it is a marvel that the Government was not moved earlier to interfere by a short Act similar to those which have been passed in the different British Colonies to check a system which threatened to put an end to the importation of telegrams altogether. Now that the Government of India has at length essayed to deal with the question, we are not disposed to look a gift horse in the mouth. But we desire to repeat what we have already said : that except as a legal recognition of the right of property in telegrams which have been brought to India at great expense, the twenty-four hours' copyright is of very little use. The time should be extended to forty-eight hours, or at the very least to thirty-six hours. We do not see any necessity for requiring that a newspaper which desires to preserve for a few hours a special property in what has been obtained at heavy outlay, should be obliged to disfigure its columns with the words "protected telegram" and the hour of receipt. The purse in a man's pocket should be protected by the police, without compelling the owner to label it "Protected purse," and to add the date when he got the money. That, however, is a trifling vexation. The real point is that the acknowledgment of the copyright should be made of practical service by being extended to at least thirty-six hours, so as to prevent telegrams from being copied into up-country papers in their next ensuing issue, which would thus completely forestall the purchasers of the telegram.

THE appointment of Sir Henry Sumner Maine to the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Home Office does credit to the Minister who is responsible for it, though it may be questioned whether it is exactly the most appropriate way of turning to account the exceptional and splendid attainments of an eminent man. Men who have shone as permanent under-secretaries have usually been men who have shone in no other capacity, and people will ask, not whether the place is not too much for Sir Henry Maine, but whether Sir Henry Maine is not too much for the place. The fear is lest he should look upon some of the practical problems of modern law too much in the spirit of the author of "Ancient Law," that he should contemplate the Home Office and the administrations coming within its range in the light of one of the "institutions" whose origins, as M. Taine would call them, he has so worthily analysed in his "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions," and that the philosophic spirit in which he has investigated the nature of "Village Communities in the East and West" should have too large a part in his work. The magnificent commonplaces of Sir Richard Cross may perhaps be trusted to balance the philosophy of Sir Henry Maine, and while that eminently practical gentleman is Home Secretary the Department is not likely to be charged with showing a doctrinaire tendency. But in all probability Sir Richard Cross will not be long in Downing-treet, and it would be a pity if at some future time the Home Office were charged with being a little too philosophic in its proceedings, and any large share of the blame were attached to the eminent scholar who has been placed in the Permanent Under-Secretaryship. We in India look back upon his career here with no other than approving recollections, and his seven years' experience as Legal Member of Council must have done something to qualify him for the exacting post which he will now fill. The question who will succeed him in the Secretary of State's Council has much interest for us.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY'S appointment to a Knight Commandership of the Star of India may be regarded with more unqualified approval than the bestowal of a Grand Cross of the Bath upon Sir Peter Lumsden. He commanded the escort from India, taking it through a difficult country, inhabited by a doubtful population, with tact and success, and that service alone was entitled to some substantial recognition. There is, indeed, nothing in the record of his services in Afghanistan which brings his skill and discretion in doubt, and he will henceforth be counted amongst the politico-military servants of the Crown who can be relied upon for the cautious execution of a delicate and responsible mission. If people hesitate to say the same thing of Sir Peter Lumsden, and question the propriety of the distinction which has been conferred upon him, it is only because that gallant officer himself has gone out of his way to provoke inquiries into his wisdom and his capacity for self-restraint. The new Government may have been anxious to seize the earliest opportunity of replying to the Czar's presentation of a sword of honour to General Komaroff by giving a Grand Cross of the Bath to Sir Peter Lumsden. There was a demonstration on the one side to which, in their wisdom, they deemed it necessary to respond by a counter-demonstration on the other. But in doing so they must have closed their eyes to the indiscretion and worse to which Sir Peter Lumsden had committed himself on his way home from Afghanistan ; they must have forgiven the want of tact which urged the Afghans to conflict under conditions which must necessarily be unfavourable to them. So far as he controlled events in Afghanistan, it was in effect, whatever it may have been in intention, to the detriment of our allies. Servants of the Crown who set out on perilous undertakings deserve all the encouragement which can fairly be bestowed upon them. But the way in which they carry out their commission must be taken into consideration, and though good service should always be cordially recognised, we cannot admit that the bestowal of a Grand Cross exactly meets the case of an officer who, while his special commission is still unexpired, vehemently and publicly condemns those who entrusted him with it. The time might have come when such reward as Sir Peter Lumsden's efforts in Asia entitled him to could have been given him. But his injudicious and irregular denunciations of the Government whom he was serving were too fresh in the public memory to justify so ostentatious a compliment as that which has just been paid him. Or was it because they were so fresh that Lord Salisbury hastened to solicit the dignity for him ?

A BOMBAYITE, now in London, after passing through Paris, and spending a week at the Antwerp Exhibition, sends us the following notes, dated 17th June, which have their interest :—"The Exhibition is a good one, and in some respects will be much finer than that of Amsterdam ; but the Indian court at Antwerp is nowhere in comparison with that at Amsterdam. The choice of the Commissioner was not a happy one. He lives at Brussels, and only comes about once a week ; he says he is cut down in money matters. The thermometer at Antwerp was 83° ; in London it is 68°, and so far we have had no summer. Business is very dull this year ; and the city people and retailers are complaining very bitterly. A great many of the upper ten are remaining in their country houses, partly because they cannot afford to come to town, owing to decreased rents from their lands, and partly because they are employed amusing the voters with an eye to the coming general election. Paris is in a similar state in regard to business. Fifty thousand apartments are to let, and rents are one-third less than was asked two years ago. There they fear a revolution of the Reds, so all the middle-class people say ; and they are holding tight their money as a consequence."

THE same correspondent informs us that the fire at South Kensington fortunately was much less disastrous in reality than in appearance. In the first place, it was quite confined to that part in which the architectural models are exhibited ; and the fabrics, carpet, jewellery, pottery, metals, and arms galleries were quite untouched, and were not even damaged by water. The old Ahmedabad house-front was in the midst of the fire, but was so played upon by the water that it was not only in no way damaged, but the washing it underwent has very much improved its appearance. The copy of the Buddha window, which had only been in place a short time, also escaped. The fire was playing all round it. The model of Runjeet Sing's tomb is very seriously damaged, but not so much so that it cannot be renovated in London. The model of one of the gateways of the Janchi Tope was well in the fire, but has also escaped serious injury. There seems a strange fatality hanging over the Ellora Cave paintings. A complete set was quite destroyed in the Crystal Palace fire some years ago, and again a large portion here of a part-set that Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, and his students have been so long engaged upon has suffered very seriously, about two-thirds of the set having been burnt, and the remainder considerably damaged. It is sincerely to be hoped that the absurdity of building kitchens so near such an invaluable collection as the India Museum, will for the future be avoided.

THE LOYALTY OF THE KATTYWAR CHIEFS.

THE *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* of the 2nd July publishes a Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Political Department on Colonel West's letter stating the assistance rendered by the Chiefs in connection with the ponies he was directed to collect. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur took the entire charge of the 236 ponies collected in the Gohelwad Prant, and provided for their stabling and feeding at his own cost. Again when 250 ponies had to be sent from Jhalawar for shipment at Bhownuggur, His Highness had these animals brought by rail free of charge, and provided for them till they were shipped. The Durbar also placed a steam launch and barges and boats at the disposal of the transport officer, and the Thakore Saheb himself visited the docks while the shipment was going on. The Junaghur Durbar also gave help in the case of 311 ponies shipped from Verawal. The Jam of Nowanuggur not only presented ponies and helped to secure others, but made excellent arrangements for the ponies to Mandvi all the 14 ponies collected at Halar. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal was the first in that Prant to offer ponies, and the 28 animals presented by him were among the best procured in the district. The Palitana and Junagadh Chiefs rendered similar help ; in fact, the Chiefs of Kattywar vied with each other in spontaneously showing their loyalty to the British Government. For this the Bombay Government, in directing "that the thanks of Government be communicated by the Political Agent to each and all of the Chiefs mentioned in the list, and in

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR HENRY MAINE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Sir Henry James Sumner Maine has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary in the Home Department, in the place of Sir A. F. Liddell, deceased.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY.

Colonel Ridgeway has been appointed Knight Commander of the Star of India.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE RUSSO-AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In a speech made by Lord Randolph Churchill yesterday, he said that he saw no reason to anticipate other than a happy termination of the pending Afghan frontier disputes.

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO EGYPT.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply to a question, said that there was no reason why Sir Henry D. Wolff should not go on a special mission to Egypt, as his appointment was agreeable to the Egyptian Government.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a statement in the House of Commons last night, concerning the winding-up programme of the Parliamentary business, in which is included the East India Loan Bill. Mr. Gladstone acquiesced in the same.

The Session is expected to close at an early date.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Tenders for the new 3 per cent. Indian Loan of £3,000,000 amount to £8,750,000. Tenders at £85-6-6 receive 32 per cent.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Dr. Moberly, the Bishop of Salisbury, is dead.

THE POONA SUBURBAN ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

The following is the result of the polling at the Poona suburban municipal elections. Of eleven candidates who contested the elections, the first eight have been elected, as follows:—Messrs. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, 61; Nowrojee Framjee, 57; Abdoola Abdool Wahab, 55; Professor Samuel Cooke, 50; Dadabhoy Sorabjee, 47; Rao Bahadoor Noolkur, 43; Professor Scorgie, 32; Abraham David Ezekiel, 18; Mr. Gallaghar, 15; Professor Selby, 14; and Professor Bhandarkar, 8.

FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE AT POONA.

A double-storeyed house in Suckewar-peth fell down with a dreadful crash at midnight on Tuesday last. A man residing on the premises, feeling the house tottering, made a rush for the window and got off with a broken leg. Four children and two women were, however, buried beneath the débris and killed.

THE LANDSLIPS AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

News of a disquieting nature continues to be received from Darjeeling. On Sunday last there was a regular deluge of rain, doing serious damage to the Darjeeling-Himalayan line.

Landslips continue to occur owing to considerable difficulty in repairing breaches. The passenger traffic has to be carried on under almost insurmountable difficulties, and goods traffic has been completely stopped for days together.

Passengers by the down mail of Wednesday had to stop at Tindarua one whole night, some preferring to sleep in the carriages without lights rather than attempt to obtain shelter with the residents of the place, which would necessitate the walking for miles.

By the latest accounts the deluge of rain has not stopped. A trolly service has been put into requisition for carrying the mails; but the condition of passengers is truly deplorable.

THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 8.

Mr. C. F. Maccartie, Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, has obtained three months' privilege leave. Mr. A. G. Cardew is to act for Mr. Stuart during his absence.

The new appointments in the Judicial Department are gazetted as follows:—Mr. Handley will officiate as Judge of the High Court, Mr. Branson as Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Scharlieb as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. P. D. Shaw will act as Presidency Magistrate for Mr. Scharlieb. Mr. W. J. G. Kernan, the son of the Acting Chief Justice, is to be Clerk of the Crown. Mr. R. S. Benson is to act as Registrar of the High Court.

Government desire to place on record their very high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Charles Turner on the High Court Bench, and the assistance he has ever been ready to give to the Governor in Council in all matters connected with the administration of justice.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. Webster and the Hon. Mr. T. Rama Row are re-appointed additional members of Council.

Colonel Searle is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been steady.

Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16.

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 6 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ ,, ,,	78½ nom.
3 ,, Consols for account	90⅞
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49 3-16d.

Arrival.—Dominion.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOY.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Next Mauritius mail closes at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 11th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 7.

10 p.m.	83·0

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	80·4

THE Hon. F. Forbes Adam, chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, delivered an important address at the half-yearly meeting yesterday. No stirring questions had arisen, and reserve had been dictated by the fact that the country had been passing through a period of political difficulty. The past six months had taught leading politicians at home more of Central Asia than they knew before. The necessity of a strong, well defined frontier was now generally recognised. We must have a frontier impregnably fortified, outside of which Russia might be restless, but to which she knew the slightest menaces would be the signal for instant war. This might render new taxation unavoidable, but England should share the burden. At the same time, they must continue to press on the attention of Government the prosecution of those reproductive public works for the development of the country and protection against famine. The claim of the Port Trust was specially dwelt upon in the address. Mr. Cotton subsequently spoke on the same subject, urging that the capital in India should be employed solely in the local industries, and that for imperial works, such as railways and docks, the money should be obtained elsewhere.

THE prospects of the rainfall in Bombay were certainly improved yesterday. There were several heavy showers during the day, and although only one inch was registered on the Esplanade, where the fall seems to have been slightly above that in other portions of the city, there was every prospect of a continued downpour last night.

A PETITION to His Excellency the Governor is being circulated for signature amongst fazandars or owners of land, consisting chiefly of plantations of cocoanut, brab and date trees, gardens and batty fields, in Bombay, Girgaum, Mazagon, Worlee, Sion, Vadalla, Matoonga, and other villages within the island, drawing Lord Reay's attention to the hardships resulting from the operations of the stringent provisions of the present Abkari Laws and Regulations, and praying that the grievances of the petitioners may be removed.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gandevi says that cholera has broken out at that station; and within the last ten days there have been twenty deaths. The disease shows signs of increase.

THE *Gujrati* says that the whole of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on the subject of the former being obliged to travel in a second-class carriage on being refused admission to the first-class compartment of a train from Surat to Bombay is to be forwarded to Government.

THE *Indian Daily News*, referring to the decision of the Bombay Government on the report of Mr. Hart, says:—"It is nothing less than a public injustice that the Small Cause Court Bench should be left underhanded as it is at present. The Government is in the position of taking money from the public and neglecting to give them in return that which they pay for."

THE decision of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Scott in regard to their power to transfer the Hyderabad libel case from the Cantonment Magistrate is pronounced by the *Madras Athenæum* to be one of the most important that an Indian High Court has been called upon to give, as it has now, once for all, settled the exact rights and powers of that large number of European British subjects who reside in limits without British India, and has defined the precise amount of judicial power that criminal courts in native and independent States can exercise against them.

MAJOR A. W. BAIRD, R.E., of the Survey Department, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, takes over charge of the Calcutta Mint immediately.

COLONEL the Hon. S. T. TREVOR, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, proceeds to England on three months' leave, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. McNeile will probably officiate for Colonel Trevor, and it is not likely that the post of Joint-Secretary will be filled up temporarily.

A NATIVE correspondent telegraphs from Jummoo:—His Highness the Maharajah was lately indisposed. *Dei gratia*, he is now doing well. For the prompt and happy recovery, His Highness has expressed his joy, by setting a hundred prisoners free, both at Jummoo and Srinuggur. Elephants camels, buffaloes, horses, cows, and money gifts have been given to many. Long live the noble Maharajah!"

THE new book of Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, the author of the "History of China," of "England and Russia in Central Asia," and other works, has reached India. It is a large and handsome volume, containing an exceedingly valuable series of articles on the more important questions connected with Central Asia, Afghanistan, and China. All the questions treated of in this book are of great, and some of supreme, importance; and with regard to those now pending between the Governments of England and Russia, we may call special attention to the lucidity of the exposition of the case in the third article on England's policy toward Afghanistan," on "Herat and the Turkomans," and the ninth chapter headed Merv! What next?" Still more interesting, on some points of view, are the many chapters full of information which will be new to most readers on the future of China and the character of its inhabitants, the estimate of its internal and military strength, and the direction which its foreign policy will probably take. Seeing how large and important a factor the Empire of China promises become in Oriental politics, and how largely its attitude will influence the development of English commerce and authority in the Pacific, the questions with regard to the growth and policy of China, discussed by Mr. Boulger, are worthy of the attention that can be given them. The volume is dedicated to Sir Lepel Griffin, in the following words, which are remarkable as addressed by an English author to an Indian official:—"To Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. (Agent to the Governor-General in Central India), in whom are combined great qualities which have established and preserved English supremacy in India, a brilliance of intellect rare among his contemporaries, and a strength of character which in a time of extreme danger will enable him to render priceless service to the State."

MONARCHS of all countries have from time to time been visits to the Tower of London. Among others recent years have been the King of the Sandwich Islands and Cetewayo. The latest visitor of this kind was Oko Jumbo, his sable Majesty of Old Calabar in Africa. His Majesty was accompanied by his two European gentlemen, and three ladies. The King and his son seemed to need no interpreter, for both speak English fluently. The King was attired in an ordinary European suit, and wore a white hat. It is to be feared the boots, which from his slow and laboured pace, were a painful encumbrance. Of course the main point of attraction would be the Crown jewels; but the great interest in the Armoury, and especially struck with the large sword which was formerly used by the executioner in the corner of the parade ground is a collection of cannons and bombs captured at various times from various nations, and these also seemed to be very attractive.

We have not yet managed to make Cyprus pay. In 1881-82 its revenues left a deficit of its way. £114,500, which had to be made good out of the Imperial Treasury. In the following year the deficit amounted to £43,000, and in 1883-84 it was reduced to £10,200; but last year there was a change for the worse, and the accounts for the year ending March last closed with a twelve months' wrong side of £22,500. To some balance on the result of last year is acknowledged extent the inefficient collection of the taxes. to be due also attributes it in part to frauds Lord Der of the native collectors. The on the Economist it little to our credit that after possession of the island we have being so lo to secure efficient and honest administration.

"OUIDA" tes to the *Times* to draw attention to the horribl cruelty to animals practised in Naples Refe ng to the frightful fact that all animals whose ns are worth a centime are skinned alive in that ci "Ouida" says:—

Old horses, yo g kids and lambs, all dogs, cats, and rats, are skinned alive, because the skin when removed n the living creature is considered sells for a somewhat higher price. more supple and legalised municipal dogstealers Dogs are seized rust pell-mell into a court; kept twice a day; are ood, and then half stunned with two days without living flayed from head to tail. a stick, and whil ckers' yards there are allowed to Horses in the s being less trouble than killing drop from hung terly exhausted are nailed on them, and wh The Camorra is so strong which planks and flay tches that no one dares move protects all thes in the matter of the dogs, the against them; w are the first offenders, and municipal author e. At a moment when Italy is invited into Africa as a "civilising Power," I think these facts may as well be known. If any one desires verification of them and will write to me privately, I will place them in communication with persons who can prove what I have stated above.

THE aims of the Shop Hours Labour League and those of the Early Closing Association, which deprecates legislation on the subject, are contrasted by the *Daily News*. It does not see any reason, *a priori*, why, if the number of hours of work in factories may be regulated by legislation, the same method should not be applied to shops. It maintains that, "to sit or stand from nine in the morning till twelve at night in a small shop is clearly an occupation that leaves its victims no time for pleasure or exercise, or reading, or anything but a minimum of sleeping or feeding. Such an existence must age a woman in a year, and take all the vigour out of a man. If it be true that Londoners are a dwindling breed, the families disappearing in three generations, we may regard the long hours of attendance in stuffy, ill-ventilated shops as one of the chief causes of this decadence. No one can reasonably expect stalwart children, fit to be citizens of a great imperial country, from such fathers and mothers.

THE auction room can furnish many sad stories, and the latest comes in the great "Art sale" recently in progress at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. It tells of a home furnished like an Arabian Night's romance, but never occupied. Mr. Beckett-Denison, a man scarcely past middle life, handsome, tall, and seemingly healthy, came to London, built himself a perfect palace near Hyde-park, and devoted his time to surrounding himself with the rarest objects. At the famous sale of the ancestral home of the spendthrift Duke of Hamilton in 1882 he was a large purchaser—£100,000, representing his investment. The house and all its treasures were then ready for him, but before he could even have entered this palatial home he was seized with illness whilst travelling in Ireland, and died far away from all friends. Now all the treasures so zealously acquired go to auction. The seven days' sale produced £47,795 14s. 6d., but the prices of the articles are sadly below first value. An oblong gold snuff box of the rarest interest, which in 1882 went for £325 10s., has now brought £252; whilst the historical Soltykoff chess table of iron realised £1,491; a buhl Louis XIV. pedestal cabinet. £2,310, all a corresponding decrease on previous value. Rubens' picture, Daniel in the Lions' Den, was bought back on behalf of the Duke of Hamilton for 2,000 guineas, whereas it originally cost 4,900 guineas; and Rubens' Birth of Venus went for 640 guineas.

THE marvellously wealthy Princess de Sagan has just given a *fête* and ball in Paris which has produced a ripple of sensation in the stagnant circles of Vanity Fair. She required her guests to come attired as animals, and arrayed in the gorgeous garb of a peacock she received her menagerie and did the honours to bats, leopards, giraffes, fleas, spiders, scorpions, alligators, and ostriches. The Paris chroniclers are in ecstasies over this return to the *bonalite* of the time of Louis XIV. and those New York papers that are edited in Paris exhibit telegraphically minute details of dresses. We are told how Mme. de Lambert, *née* Rothschild, came as a tigress, and the Countess de Gauville as a white hen; how the Marquise d'Hervey frollicked as a pink ibis, and Mme. Schneider glided noiselessly among the throng as a boa constrictor, while twelve young bloods in leash represented fox hounds on "all fours." The *New York World* moralises thus on the occasion:—"The enormous success of this *fête* only shows how gay Paris struggles to get away from the boredom of its own humanity. Let us be anything, it cries, but men and women, for nothing is so tiresome. To be animals in guise and deportment for a few brief hours, as it so often is in character and life, is a positive relief to the Parisian *haut monde*. In adding through the lists we are not surprised to find that hogs, monkeys, donkeys, apes, and poodles were entirely abjured. For there would have been no relief from themselves in those honest *rôles*."

THOMAS ALLEN, a solicitor, has been committed for trial at the Worcester assizes for being engaged in a system of extraordinary frauds. The prisoner's *modus operandi*, it was stated, was to visit persons who had sons engaged in the army in India and to falsely represent that he had befriended them. By these means, it is alleged, he succeeded in obtaining goods, lodging, and money all over the country.

AN exhausted aeronaut was picked up out of the sea by the Newhaven packet recently. His name was M. Glorieux. He had ascended at Lille in the hope of landing near Paris. Contrary currents, however, took the balloon seawards over Calais and Boulogne, rendering a descent impracticable. After passing over Boulogne he lost sight of land and drifted down the Channel, the car being in contact with the water. M. Glorieux had made many previous ascents. Nothing has been heard of Mr. Gower's last balloon, which broke away when he was landing at Boulogne-sur-Mer the previous week.

THE adage, "It never rains but it pours," is, the *Standard* suggests, exemplified by the retirement from office of the Italian Ministry almost on the morrow of the resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet. In endeavouring to account for the break-up of the Italian Government, the want of success, on the part of the Ministry, in its endeavours to gratify the territorial ambition of the Italians is referred to. It is added:—"The Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, doubtless for its own purposes, proved perfectly amenable to the suggestions of Italian ambition, and Italy now finds itself committed to action of an undefined character on the shores of the Red Sea. It is doubtful whether this responsibility would have been assumed had the Italians surmised that the duration of the Ministry of Mr. Gladstone was nearing its term. We will not go so far as to assert that the downfall of the one Cabinet has caused the overthrow of the other. But we can hardly be wrong in affirming that Signor Mancini, and Signor Mancini's colleagues, were rendered more disposed to relinquish their posts in consequence of the retirement of the late Ministry in England." Signor Mancini's policy, especially as regards Egypt and the Red Sea, had steadily deprived him of the support of the Chamber and the country. The *Globe* says: "As matters stand at present, it appears possible that Italy will shortly be begging some Power to relieve her of Massowah, as England has been doing in the case of Suakim. That would complete the parallelism, and then it would only remain for the two countries to put down in black and white the cost of attempting to keep European troops in equatorial Africa during the hot season, and with the whole population of the country longing to massacre the trespassing aliens.

A CASE just heard at the Westminster County Court throws some light upon the way in which the money of the English taxpayers is wasted when military operations are undertaken. A firm of hay merchants were summoned by the War Office for damages for the non-completion of a contract for the delivery of hay for he cavalry engaged in the Soudan. The firm set up a counter-claim. Nearly twenty years ago the same firm exposed the black-mailing system which prevailed at Aldershot, and once again they tendered for a Government contract. The first quantity of hay was rejected, and the firm then declined to supply any more. It was insinuated that one minor official expected to receive £5 per week, and that a further sum was expected by other subordinates. A home paper states that the evidence does not appear to have substantiated these serious allegations; but thinks it would be advisable to sift the case to the bottom, although the contractors expressly state that they make no imputations on the Assistant Commissary-General, who is responsible for the rejection of the hay. One thing is certain: that the hay in question was of excellent quality, and though it was rejected it was afterwards sold at the top price in open market. So assured were the jury of this that they gave the firm £10 damages against the Government, and the judge refused leave to appeal. Dr. Cameron's inquiry exposed some gross scandals in connection with the Commissariat; but it appears that honest contractors still sometimes find it impossible to deal with Her Majesty's Government.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and awee herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. P. PALMER, Commanding the 9th Bengal Cavalry, at Suakim, goes to England shortly on two months' leave.

CAPTAIN D. G. MACKENZIE, of the Sind Horse, attached to the Transport Department, is reported to have died of cholera on the 6th instant at Kurrachee, Captain Mackenzie was in the last Afghan war, and took part in the march from Quetta to the Relief of Kandahar.

THE case in which Private Winkerton, of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool (King's Own) Regiment, was charged with attempting to murder two of his comrades by shooting at them while they were playing cards at the Dalhousie Barracks, Fort William, came up again at Calcutta on Monday. The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Upton, Government Solicitor, informed his worship that there was a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, requesting the transfer of the case to the military authorities for trial, and the transmission of the accused to Hazareebagh, where the trial was ordered to take place. Pending the results of negotiations in regard to the matter, Mr. Upton applied for a weeks adjournment, which was granted.

THE inhabitants of the single men's barracks in Fort St. George were alarmed one night last week by the report of a rifle. It appears that a private named Andrew Logan, of the South Wales Borderers, taking objection to a hanging kerosene lamp that was burning in the room, deliberately took aim at it and fired. Smashing the lamp, the bullet passed through a punkah fringe, and striking the spike of a helmet hung up on a peg, buried itself in the wall. Logan was immediately arrested, and quietly walked off to the guard room. On being questioned the delinquent said that he really did not know why he did it, but from the fact that the man was in liquor there is very little room for doubt. Logan will be tried by court-martial.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 7.—Barometric changes are slight, but the glass has everywhere fallen in the Punjab, at Meerut and Roorkee, in Central India and the Central Provinces, and in the Peninsula; but has risen elsewhere. Light variable winds in the Punjab. The temperature has risen rapidly, and the skies are cloudy in the eastern parts; but there has been no rain. Westerly winds prevail in the N.-W.P., Rajputana, and the Central Indian plateau; and the weather is clearer and the temperature rising in these provinces. There are overcast skies, with local and occasionally heavy showers, in Bengal and Burma. Further and heavier rain on the Malabar Coast. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 4 inches; Chittagong, Akyab, Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore, 3 inches; Cochin and Diamond Island, 2 inches; Burdwan and Moulmein, 1½ inch; Bareilly Sibsagar, Bhagalpore, Rangoon, and Mercara, 1 inch; Chakrata, Dhubri, Silchar, Purneah, Dacca, Thyetmyo, Toungboo, ½ inch or above; Calicut in the last three days 82 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered	6 53	7 82	7 82	8 55
July 7, Tuesday	0 2			
,, 8, Wednesday		0 90	1 0	0 88
Total	6 55	8 72	8 82	9 43
Corresponding date last year	11 78	15 48	15 78	11 19

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 3rd inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Sohagpur	11 82	Khorwadi	0 47
Rawere	3 81	Nassick	0 79
Nimbora	2 54	Ghoti	4 90
Jhansi	7 10	Igatpoori	4 45
Jalgaon	1 69	Monol	1 3
Sirsoli	1 39	Madha	2 30
Mahanawad	1 14	Borsi Road	1 80
Malegil	2 32	Koim	1 52
Pachora	1 82	Jehur	1 6
Kasgaon	3 16	Pomalwari	0 7
Naidongri	3 93	Dessal	0 38
Chalisgaon	1 93	Lano-lee	25 69
Nandgaon	1 60	Dhond	4 1
Manmad	2 76	Talegaon	1 4
Lasalgaon	1 40		

A SUGGESTION TO THE MARKET AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An item from your own correspondent's letter from the capital of the Deccan, in a recent issue, I would comment to the powers that be. He says:—"Tickets of different colours, with a printed statement of the quality of meat, are issued and signed by the market clerk. Thus the kind of meat ordered must be purchased by the servant if the madam sahib asks daily to see the ticket." I presume the price is also entered, as well as the quality. The same system, I believe, prevails in Calcutta; but in Bombay, "the first city in India," we are entirely at the mercy of the butlers or cooks, to be cheated and fleeced to their hearts' content, and all for the want of a little official energy. We have a splendid market, an energetic Municipal Commissioner, and a diligent market superintendent. I commend the suggestion to them.

Bombay, July 2. A POOR FATHER.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Journalists take care of humanity at large. Will they take care of those who daily stand at their doors? The *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* are posted outside their respective offices every day, presumably for the benefit of poor readers. They suffer an inconvenience there. To read in the full glare of sunshine, either direct or reflected, is a task, likely to injure the eyes, partially or wholly, temporarily or permanently. I have very often seen people trying to read under the shade of an umbrella, and not having that, shading their eyes with their hands. Will you not provide a shade for at least that sheet which contains leaders and telegrams? It is a matter of a very few rupees. A canvas shade of such a size as to prevent glaring light any time of the day would answer very well.

July 8. ONE OF THE AFFLICTED.

Our correspondent's suggestion shall be adopted without delay, and if punkahs, pegs, and chercots will relieve his affliction they, too shall be provided. He has only to ask for any comfort he may fancy.—ED., *B.G.*

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is only an exaggeration of your correspondent "E." when he says that the case of the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai has caused a great commotion among the natives. I am a native, and say confidently that in no case have we natives shown greater indifference than we have in this. A very small portion of us—I mean those that have read and could understand the correspondence between the hon. gentleman and the railway authorities on the subject—have had our say with reference to this event, and with these the opinion preponderates that both Captain Loch and the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai lacked judgment, in so far that Captain Loch studiously avoided reserving at the Ahmedabad station the entire first-class accommodation which if he had, the railway officials there would have at once seen the necessity of providing another carriage with first-class accommodation for convenience of those who on the way down intended to travel first class; and that the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai committed a most unpardonable blunder when he persisted in claiming a seat in a carriage already in the occupation of a lady undressed and suffering from a severe illness, and was still more blameworthy when he suggested the removal of the lady to the ladies' compartment.

July 8. RESERVE.

ANOTHER MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st July "Medicus" tries to ridicule the opinion expressed by Sir James Fergusson as to the necessity for a new medical school, as only an instance of the ex-Governor's *bon homme*. It is idle to argue with one who attributes to mere good nature the grave utterance of a statesman speaking with deliberation on a public occasion of interest and importance. "Medicus" believes that he has brought conviction home to his readers if he thus summarily dismisses the ex-Governor's public utterance on the necessity for a new medical school for Bombay. What can be more childish than to argue that a Governor's opinion deserves no weight because he is not in a position to form an opinion on a subject of which he knows little? As well might it be argued that when the Governor speaks from the Chancellor's throne at the annual convocation of our University on any educational subject, no weight attaches to his utterances, as he is not supposed to know anything about the wants of the Educational Department. Has it never occurred to "Medicus" that a responsible statesman like the Governor of Bombay can easily have access to reliable information on any subject connected with the well-being of the Presidency over whose destiny he presides, by consulting the heads of the different departments in the machinery of the State before he gives public expression to his views?

In the present instance, I know it for a fact that before Sir James Fergusson commenced his address at the distribution of prizes in the Grant College, he had a conversation with the Surgeon-General, who was sitting next to him, on the subject of my letter which had appeared very opportunely in that day's *Bombay Gazette*. As to the project of a new medical school for Bombay, I have dwelt at sufficient length on the necessity and advantages of such a school. I have also tried to show that merely enlarging the college premises and augmenting the teaching staff would be a makeshift after all, and a costly makeshift too. I need not therefore recapitulate the facts and arguments brought forward by me in my former letters, especially when I bear in mind your significant foot-note to curtail the length of communications on this subject.

"Medicus" pretends to base his advocacy of the scheme of enlarging the present premises, in preference to a new school, on considerations of economy; but he has found it convenient to omit to prove his case by facts and figures; while he has taken very good care to try to disprove mine by arriving, by an easy process of calculation, at the gigantic figure of eight lakhs of rupees. In "Medicus" prepared to see his own scheme adopted on economical considerations by advocating the appointment of native graduates of experience and ability in supplementing the present staff of professors? That would be economy in the right direction, and will be greatly appreciated by the public. But I doubt if "Medicus" would swallow such a bitter pill. Why then in the name of goodness practise on the credulity of the public by fair words? I should like "Medicus" to show that, by adopting the course suggested by him, the present difficulty and inconvenience would be effectually met.—Yours, &c.,

R. N. KHORY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Khory begins his letter of the 30th ultimo by briefly recapitulating a few of the points I have urged against his scheme, and then gravely pronounces on them as "simply begging the question." Such may be Dr. Khory's view, but I wonder whether any impartial reader, in possession of all the facts of this *questio vexata*, can conscientiously pronounce that way.

I admit at once Dr. Khory's contention that the enlargement of the college premises and the increase in the professorial staff will require an additional expenditure. There is hardly anything to admit in it, and no sensible man ever denied it. But what then? What does Dr. Khory want to prove by it? Surely, *not* that the additional expenditure, both preliminary and current, will be more, or even equal to that of founding and fostering a new medical college, with all its appurtenances and appliances of chemical, physiological, and pathological laboratories, the larger salaries for the professorial staff, and the smaller salaries of the minor establishment? I can only imagine it will certainly be infinitely less.

Leaving aside other details, which also are of considerable importance, I have tried to show in my second letter what a new college will cost. To carry on its monthly expenditure alone requires, at a very modest computation, the small capital of eight lakhs! This computation is based, not on the supposition that the college will be worked by highly paid professors (because that would require, as Dr. Khory well knows, thrice this capital), but that it will be worked, if ever it sees the light, by men with modest salaries only. Dr. Khory doesn't wish the new college to be worked by "appointing raw and inexperienced youths who have just passed their L. M. and S. examinations," but he evidently desires the thing to roll on by a careful selection of elders from amongst the old graduate batch, with all their accumulated weight of years and experience. I agree with him in thinking that it would be simply suicidal to entrust the working of the new college to "raw lads," or even yet, if I may be allowed to say so, to time-honoured gentlemen, rusty in their knowledge, and diffident about their own capabilities. The appointments, no doubt, should be from amongst the best men of the local ranks. But this opens up another difficulty, unfortunately for Dr. Khory, which, instead of supporting him, strengthens my contention. Dr. Khory will concede that when "raw lads" object to small salaries, able men of good standing will not be found to take up the chairs for a less sum. The current expenditure will thus, according to his own showing, be increased instead of diminished, and will hence require a larger capital than the one I have put down. When, however, he is wildly knocking about for even the preliminary lakh for the college building, whence is he to get the other and larger capital, leave alone the expenditure necessary for the organisation and working of the different laboratories, the obstetric and ophthalmic institutions, and the wards for clinical instruction in medicine and surgery? I can only say, with Dr. Khory, that "one fails to imagine why the public money should be squandered" on chimerical projects like these!

Again, I cannot understand Dr. Khory's logic that "let the necessity for a new medical school be, once granted, and the rest will follow in due course, and there will be no lack of money to fill up all the vacuum of this baggy scheme." There is surely no better or more charming *reductio ad absurdum* than this, I think! Even granting the necessity for a new school, for argument's sake, will the public recognise in this concession the urgency or even the reasonableness of a demand on their pocket of over a million rupees?

But the most enjoyable part of Dr. Khory's letter, sir, comes in at the end just as ladies' innermost thoughts find vent in their postscripts. He says, with all becoming gravity, "As for the centralising of medical education, enough has been said by 'Anthropos,' and I need not therefore dwell upon it here at greater length. I cannot help remarking that the London of to-day is teeming with colleges and hospitals;" and because I point out to him that there are already medical schools elsewhere in the Presidency, and that therefore there is the less need, if any, for his new medical school in Bombay, he puts me down as "really an enemy of time and progress!" Allah be praised that I should be so abused! But, at the same time, I think that his wisdom is on a par with "Anthropos" "passimmi" is the bane of progress!" I should like, however, to point out the "enough" that has been said by "Anthropos." But, sir, you and the public must not laugh, but listen and swallow quietly what "Anthropos" says, as good folks always do. Here it is: "The scheme of centralisation has its patent demerits, and on due consideration will not stand the test of time." There spoke an oracle indeed! Allow me, however, to remind Dr. Khory that he is but a sorry prophet after all, who does not himself comprehend what he is saying. "Birds of a feather will always flock together," as Dr. Khory cleverly puts it; and it is for that very reason I must again quote the wise saying, "*Nihil per saltum.*" MEDICUS.

*** This correspondence must now cease.—ED., *B. G.*

POLICE AFFAIRS AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A GOOD deal of excitement has been caused at Mhow by some proceedings in which the conduct of the cantonment police has been in question. Two prosecutions have recently been conducted before Colonel Playfair, the Cantonment Magistrate, one against six defendants charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain railway stores and receiving stolen property, and the other a charge of fabricating evidence against Azim Khan, the detective concerned in the case. On the 8th April, 1885, information was given to the In-pector of Cantonment Police, Mhow, by Azim Khan, police constable (at that time on detective duty), to the effect that a Baboo (the storekeeper in charge of stores of the District Traffic Superintendent's office, R. M. Railway, Mhow) intended between eight and ten o'clock of that evening, with the help of some hammals, to remove from the office of the District Traffic Superintendent some articles, such as tins of oil, paper, etc., which the detective Azim Khan believed to be stolen from the office. Some of these articles were to be taken to the Baboo's own house, the remainder to certain Bohras in the bazaar. The detective was ordered to make arrangements for the capture of the persons implicated in the business. About 8-30 p.m. it appears that Azim Khan brought information that some tins of oil had been taken to a Bohra's shop, to which place the police inspector and party proceeded. There they found a hammal with two tins of oil in custody. On inquiry, it was elicited that the articles had been taken from the District Traffic Superintendent's office by order of the Baboo, and brought to the shop of the Bohra, where he (the hammal) was arrested. The hammal also volunteered the information that some other tins had been taken to the Baboo's house. The police party then proceeded there, leaving a guard over the hammal, and the property, at the Bohra's shop. On searching the Baboo's house in the presence of witnesses, several tins of kerosine oil and other articles, including a number of pencils and penknives (with the broad arrow stamped on them), paper of sorts, a large globe and lamp glass (the same as are used in the railway department), &c., were found. No satisfactory account was given of the manner in which they were obtained, so the articles, together with the suspected parties, were seized by the police. The party then returned to the Bohra's shop, where the first hammal had been taken into custody. There another "hammal" had been arrested, and in his possession two tins of paint (one marked with the railway stores label) were found. He also stated that these had been obtained from the railway office stores, and also that a third hammal had taken a large quantity of paper from the same place to another Bohra's shop. All the hammals admitted that the Baboo had taken them to the office and given them the articles to take to various places. The officials of the District Traffic Superintendent's office were communicated with, and the head clerk, Mr. Baptista, made inquiries of the chowkidar of the office who had been there that night. He was told by him that the Baboo in charge of the stores had been there with some others about 8 p.m., and had gone away again. This statement was also made in a voluntary confession before the then officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Ashfield. The head clerk also stated that he saw a light in the office about 8 in the evening of that day. Several of the articles found were also recognised as being railway property, and others as being similar to those used in the railway service. The Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Ashfield, not being empowered to try the case then, adjourned it, and afterwards, from various causes, it was adjourned from time to time until the 9th June (fully two months from the first institution of the proceedings), when Colonel Playfair, the Cantonment Magistrate, who had by that time returned from leave, tried the case. The third hammal (the one who had been employed to carry the packages of paper) now recanted what he had previously alleged to the police, and denied that the Baboo had ordered him to take the packages, alleging that the policeman Azim Khan had

hey will not even invest in familiar risks lying around their homes. As for the intelligent and enlightened native capitalists, chiefly at the seaports, but also throughout the interior, they will not be tempted by the most seductive prospectus to lend their amassed wealth to enterprise yielding an uncertain 5 per cent. when, by industrial undertakings, mortgages, and usury they can earn higher rates. Even the stock of the old guaranteed lines is almost all held in England. And when silver fears are added to initial difficulties, and the abominable obstructiveness of the Indian Council, there are apprehensions that the supply of guaranteed English capital may fail, unless more Rothschilds and Barings can be persuaded to come into the field from a sense of public duty. We must not cease to ask Government to hurry on the execution of the scheme sanctioned by the select Parliamentary committee, and to banish from their calculations the expectation—delusion I might call it—that private enterprise, pure and simple, will step in to assist to any appreciable extent within a measurable period. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you have seen the correspondence between Government and the Port Trustees regarding a guarantee for the loan required for dock extension. You have doubtless followed the reasons given by Government for granting a loan to Calcutta and denying it to Bombay. They are powerful and impressive! Because some risk attaches to a guarantee to Calcutta and none to Bombay, therefore Calcutta should have a preference! Because Government property in railways converging on Calcutta, of itself a paying property remember, is large, therefore India generally is to be taxed for the benefit of the trade of one province. For it amounts to that if there is risk involved in the Calcutta guarantee as is implied. There is admittedly no risk connected with Bombay. Why should Government refuse to perform a fair, gracious, and popular function that will cost them nothing? We cannot grudge Calcutta the privilege she has obtained. We wish her schemes every success, and I confess, I for one firmly believe that although Calcutta trade may not be destined to increase with the rapidity of ours, it is bound greatly to expand, and dock facilities will advance and further expansion. I firmly believe that all engineering and sanitary obstacles will be surmounted, and that the promoters of the docks will eventually score a triumph. But while we congratulate Calcutta on getting a guarantee, we are naturally at a loss to account for the reluctance to assist Bombay. Government not only incurs no risk, but it frequently avails itself of Bombay facilities for transporting troops and stores. I have it on reliable authority that nearly fifty steamers that would have entered the docks loaded or discharged merchandise in the steam during the Suakin expedition that Government might have all the berths they wanted. And not a complaint was heard. The geographical position of Bombay renders it certain that in the future Government will oftener use dock conveniences here than in the Hooghly. This is a question of deep concern to the Chamber. Just as competition among individuals is cutting down profits and margins to the barest, so competition among producing countries is making it necessary that expenses between the producer and the consumer shall be reduced to the utmost. By raising a loan under a Government guarantee, the trustees save a large sum annually in interest, and are thereby enabled to lighten by a like amount the dues and charges of the port. The Chamber cannot speak too eloquently in support of the claims of the trustees. These are really urged on behalf of the whole commercial and agricultural community of the Presidency. (Applause.) I may refer to another somewhat kindred subject. Government is now considering the question of municipal assessment of Port Trust property, which has been referred to them by the Municipality and Port Trust for decision. The Chamber was invited to express its views, and after a careful study of the arguments on both sides, your committee gave its support to the contention of the trustees, and represented to Government, first that it was evident that it had never been intended that Port Trust property should be liable to assessment in the ordinary way, and, secondly, that the main principle that should underlie the determination of the sum to be paid by the trustees in lieu of the consolidated rate should be the value of services rendered. For reasons I have already stated, it is all-important that the Chamber should jealously watch that no undue burdens are placed on the Trust, and through it on the trade and commerce of Western India. There is a subject that has baffling attractions for us, and that is wheat cultivation. During the past month or two papers have been circulated among you, which emanated from the various agricultural departments. The question of the improvement of wheat is having constant care. I would mention two papers in particular—the first is a memorandum on the crop of 1884-85, issued by the Government of India. It puts the total production at 7,700,000 tons and the average of four years' exports at about a ninth of this, or 855,000 tons. It winds up by announcing that the population far from having suffered from the diminution in food supply, caused by the export of wheat, have benefited by getting higher prices for wheat than for other grains, while the ordinary amount of cheaper food grain required by the people has been available. Also, that the area under wheat has extended, while that under other food crops is not less. In a despatch from the Director of Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, of 18th May, it is stated that the stock of wheat in these divisions at the end of that harvest was 2,100,000 tons of wheat. After deducting food and seed for the coming year, it is estimated that 410,000 tons—equal to over half the export from all India last season—are available for shipment. Those figures are sufficient reply to writers who with much perseverance and ability insist that railways impoverish the people and denude the country of its needful food products. It is unfortunate that men of talent and earnestness, who think not of themselves but only of India's welfare, should persistently propagate doctrines calculated to injure the true interest of this country. If added evidences were wanting of India's prosperity they are readily forthcoming. Look at the large imports of gold, the immense quantity of silver that passes regularly into the interior uncoined, the steady increase, the demand for small imported articles of luxury and ornament. Poor people there have been as elsewhere, and in such a vast population they must be many. But the general tendency is to improvement which, although slow, is of late years quite undoubted. (Applause.) I would like to say a word about silver and exchange. The effect of the shortness of our cotton crop has been counterbalanced by the reduction for many weeks past in the sale of Council drafts in preparation for a London loan. Had it not been for this reduction we must inevitably have recently seen much lower rates. But we have the Bland Bill to reckon with. It is known that a strong party in America headed by the president wishes the bill repealed. On the other hand, a strong party is against repeal. Clever writers on both sides are busily engaged in efforts to popularise their views. The gold party no doubt is trying to frighten England thoroughly. It is not safe to predict what may happen. All that can be safely conjectured is that repeal this year, next year, three years hence, is within the bounds of possibility. When it comes, if it does come, five millions sterling of silver will be annually liberated for disposal in the open market. The primal effect on exchange would be severe, but I believe things would recover themselves, and the East, with prosperous years, would prove itself equal to the absorption of this large additional sum. Certainly nothing would occur to justify any artificial interference with economic laws, or any attempt to deprive India of a further cheap supply of the white metal. But another question arises. Will repeal of the Bland Bill be followed by demonetization? Will France, Germany, and America hurry to get rid of the hundred and fifty or six millions of sterling of silver they hold. Impossible! To my mind quite impossible. Who is to buy it? The very magnitude of the amounts puts it beyond their power to find a market. They must either retain it as at present or—and this is more likely—arrive at some joint understanding—apart from England, who holds steadily aloof—with respect to fixing a ratio in relation to gold. I make these few remarks in the hope that they may lead those who have studied the subject—and I know there are some among you who have done so—to come forward and ventilate their opinions on a perplexing question so deeply and vitally interesting to India, its commerce, people and Government. Gentlemen, we have had during the last few months sub-committees to report on a fussy Indian Railway Bill and a Petroleum Bill. A sub-committee has examined 109 samples of wheat with the object of assisting the Director of Agriculture to select good seed, suitable for the various districts of the Presidency. We have had experience of the working of the new piece-goods survey rules, and have found them satisfactory. I only mention these in passing, nor will I permit myself to dwell on the iniquity of the attempt made by the Sanitary Commission at Rome to hamper and hinder British trade by imposing quarantine on all ships leaving infected Indian ports. We must depend on Government to deal vigorously with this last intolerable and ridiculous injustice. I will only detain you a moment more. Since we last met there have been several changes in your committee. Mr. Beaufort has taken Mr. Wyer's place as deputy chairman: Mr. Parker and Mr. Glade retired on going to Europe, and you were fortunate to secure in their stead the assistance of Mr. Fachiri and Mr. Maciver. The Chamber chose by vote in January a new Secretary. It gives me pleasure to take this opportunity of testifying to the ability, industry and zeal with which Mr. Marshall has given effect to the directions of your committee. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Cotton could hardly let the opportunity pass without some remarks as to the funds required by the Port Trust, for he perhaps represented to a very great extent the industrial portion of the community in the Chamber, and the matter had a very important bearing on the local industries. In his opinion the floating capital existing in India was not more than sufficient for trade and commerce, and was insufficient to allow its investment in imperial works, such as he maintained docks were. Although the commerce and the merchants of Bombay might benefit very considerably by an increase volume of trade, it was the Government of the country that benefited ultimately. Any reduction possible in the charges for conveying the produce of India to England must necessarily give a higher value to the cultivator and enable the producer, who was the tenant of the Government, to give a better rate for his land, should it be necessary to require it of him. The Government should do everything in its power to help in getting capital into the country. The local industries could not go out of the country to borrow, for they had not the credit, and whatever funds were in India should be left free for investment in this way. Government must plainly see that it was very much to the advantage of the country that these industries should be encouraged By doing this, a class would be constituted not dependent on the soil, and who in times of scarcity and famine would have the means of providing for themselves, which could not be the case were they purely agricultural. He always favoured borrowing money at home. Whatever difference there might be as to exchange, or the silver and financial questions, he naturally wanted as much money as could be brought into the country. Every pie invested in railways, docks, or other large Imperial work took so much away from a class of investments that would go a great way towards improving the people. Mr. Cotton trusted, therefore, that the able representations made by the Government of Bombay and the Port Trust, as well as by their own Committee, would have the desired effect, and that the Port Trust would be able to borrow the money at home. Circumstances in England were altogether different to those in India. Here with the railways and docks they were really increasing the value of the great estate of which the Government of India were the owners. He did not think any merchant present would say that he benefited by a single rupee, or even by a pie, from any reduction in the charges made either in bringing their produce to this market or in taking it home, except in the increased volume of trade. The benefit went to the producer or consumer. Their cotton, for instance, which once probably cost 25 or 30 per cent. of the outlay on its production in bringing it to the port or taking it home, could now be laid down at half these charges. He submitted that the whole of this difference had gone into the pockets of the cultivator or producer, enabling him to meet his taxes the better, and any enhancement of them should it unfortunately happen that the Government had to draw upon him still more for the defences of the Empire or any other purpose. With regard to the other matters mentioned, Mr. Cotton stated his concurrence with every word the chairman had uttered. (Applause.)

Mr. Douglas also endorsed the action of the Committee, and urged them to continue their efforts to remove the gross injustice with regard to the Port Trust. He did not think it of vital importance whether the loan was raised in sterling or rupees, but their experience showed that the work must be done. So far the responses they had elicited had been disheartening, but they might hope for success if their representations were renewed under the present Government.

The chairman, in announcing that this concluded the business of the meeting, was not quite sure that he agreed with Mr. Cotton on one point in his able speech. This point was that it was no importance to merchants that the charges should be reduced between producer and consumer. No doubt a reduction cheapened the produce; for the consumer, but it must be remembered that the merchant's profit—a very small profit indeed—now depended on the carrying of the produce; and by reducing the charges they were the better able to compete with other countries supplying the same produce to the same markets. (Hear, hear.) The chairman took the opportunity of thanking the members for the consistent support given to the labours of the Committee during the last six months.

Mr. J. L. Symons proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, inviting the members not only to recognise his able manner in the duty of presiding, but the arduous work Mr. Forbes Adam performed during the illness of the late secretary, and in the interval before the election of the present secretary. Their Chairman really performed the work of the Committee for a considerable period.

Mr. Slight having seconded the proposition, it was cordially adopted.

The chairman.—Gentlemen, it will only say that I feel very much obliged to you for the cordial way you have responded to the proposal of Mr. Symons, seconded by Mr. Slight. I can assure you that the little time I give to the Chamber I give with very great liking. The work of the Chamber interests me exceedingly, and my only fear is that its present position may always be maintained at the high level it has reached during the years that have passed. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

At a well-attended meeting of the Royal United Service Institution on June 19, at which General Lord Caelmsford presided, the military prize essay of the year, written by Captain Browne, was discussed, the subject of the essay being, "Should the European army in India be continued as at present constituted, or should it be converted in whole or in part into a local force?" General Sir F. Haines, Sir Beauchamp Walker, Sir Hills Johnes, and other distinguished officers took part in the discussion, and among those present were Generals Sir C. Cavenagh and Sir F. Erskine, Dr. Pringle, and many officers who have long served in india. The leading points of the discussion were—as to the European army in India, and our military system generally, whether the requirements of the British Empire were met by them; and as to the changes proposed by Captain Browne, what would be the probable effect of those changes.

Sir Lumley Graham, as one of the referees to whom the essays had been submitted, said he had found them full of good suggestions. The opinions expressed were of great diversity, but on some points all the essayists were agreed. They were unanimous in considering the present system inappropriate to the requirements of India, and therefore insufficient to meet the requirements of the empire. They all agreed that longer service was necessary, and that in India we must have an army always prepared for war, and that its *personnel* should be composed of men of the most vigorous age. Captain Browne, the successful essayist, recommended a slight prolongation of the term of service both at home and India, but the changes were so slight that they might be considered by some as inadequate. The seven years of home and eight years of foreign service he would extend respectively to eight for home service and nine for service in India, with a corresponding prolongation of service in the reserve.

General Sir F. Haines said the essays condemned completely, so far as regarded India, the short service generally, the system of short service. That system, no doubt, had its place, because a reserve had become part and parcel of our military system, and we must now keep it up; but in his opinion India should not be called upon to contribute to that reserve in any way whatever. India was entitled to the very best men that could be got. In order to furnish men for the reserve it was under the present system constantly being drained, and to that extent defrauded of its best men in the best part of their service career.

Sir Hill Johnes, V.C., said there were both advantages and disadvantages to be expected from localising the forces in India. The advantage of localisation was that if a mutiny did break out among the Sikhs they could reckon upon the army of Oude to put it down; and the advantage on the other side was that if they had a general force they could move troops from Madras to Bombay or the other presidencies as circumstances might require, with but little delay or trouble.

Captain Bullock (brigade major at Shorncliffe) said Captain Browne appeared to have left out of consideration the vital question of the want of trusty troops in England. At present, during peace now of about 150, would be reduced to 120; but the difference was too small to be of much practical advantage. Instead of taking men from the home regiments for service in India, Captain Bullock proposed to reduce the service at home further still —namely, to three years; but every man with a taste for soldiering should be allowed to register his name for long service in India or abroad, and should be allowed to earn a pension, which would be guaranteed to him in the most solemn way possible. They would get all their regiments up to a good medium strength, and they would easily be able to raise them to war strength in time of war.

General Newall, R.A., Dr. Robert Pringle, Colonel Galbraith, A.A.G., and Colonel Green having referred to their various experiences in India,

General Haines said that at the present moment there was the deepest sympathy between some of the best European regiments and the native regiments, between the 92nd and the Ghoorkas, and the Ghoorkas and the 60th, the Lancers and the 11th Hussars. The feeling of comradeship was growing up between these and other regiments was as close and as real as was ever formed between British regiments.

Captain Browne, the author of the essay, here offered a few observations. The remarks of Captain Bullock did not make adequate allowance for the effect of reducing the drafts, not from 150 to 120, but from an average of 130 to one of 80. They would easily understand that if out of a draft of 130 they could select 80 of the best men, what a splendid body of men they would in time be able to collect for service in India, if the term were prolonged as he suggested.

Major Dundas said that, instead of the present system, if men having one year's service were sent to the Cape for four or five years to mature and get seasoned, and were allowed to serve out the rest of a term of twelve years in India, the most beneficial results would soon be observed. They would be well-seasoned soldiers before landing in India, and they would have an army possessing splendid physique at a far cheaper rate than an army trained at home.

Lord Chelmsford, before winding up the discussion, offered, in his own name and those of the members present, their congratulations to Capt. Browne for the able paper in which his views had been most clearly drawn out. It was evident from the papers and the discussion that it was quite impossible to separate the question from that of the organization of the army, and the question of the well-being of the army of India was inextricably mixed up with the present system. He (Lord Chelmsford) believed that all the changes were tending in the right direction, but when first made they were devised without references to the army in India. He should be very glad to see inducements held out to all the men belonging to a regiment to remain in the service as long as their physical powers admitted; but if men were induced to remain their after-career must be considered, and occupations of a healthy character should be secured to them. There were many men who liked an adventurous life, and from them they would get a superior class of recruits, which would make the army more efficient than it was at the present day.

THE LOVAT PEERAGE.

The case of the claimant to the Lovat peerage and estates, John Fraser, of Mount Pleasant Villa, Carnarvon, is at present before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords for hearing. The claimant, Mr. John Fraser, claims to be heir male in direct descent of Hugh, ninth Lord Lovat in the peerage of Scotland, and as such he claims the estates of Lovat and Abertarff, Inverness-shire. He also claims the title of Lord Lovat in the said peerage. The estates are of vast extent with a rent roll, it is said of about 40,000*l.* per annum. The facts relied upon by the claimant are briefly these—In the year 1696 the barony of Lovat, which had been established by charter in 1539 was held by Hugh, eleventh Lord Lovat, who died in 1696, leaving no male issue. The estate and title then devolved on Thomas of Beaufort, fourth son of Hugh, ninth Lord Lovat, who died in 1699, leaving two sons, Alexander and Simon. Alexander, the rightful heir, had, however, some years previously, suddenly fled to Wales, having killed a man (a fiddler) in a quarrel, and having been implicated in the Rebellion. As he feared the action of the Government, it was given out that he was dead. Simon, the younger brother, subsequently fled to France, under the ban of outlawry, after two ineffectual attempts to get possession of the estates. Alexander remained in hiding and worked in the mines of Lord Powys, and afterwards for forty years in the Marquess of Anglesey's mines. He married in 1738 a daughter of a Welsh gentleman in the country, and had four sons. He died in Anglesea in 1776, at an advanced age. During the earlier portion of his life in Wales, he took every means to disguise his identity; but it was said that in later years he spoke freely on the subject, and was recognised in Anglesea as Lord Lovat. He died as he had lived—a poor man. Simon, the younger brother, afterwards the notorious Lord Lovat, returned from France in 1714, and, in the absence of his elder brother—by falsely representing, it was said, that he was the eldest lawful son of Thomas of Beaufort—usurped in 1730 the title, and ultimately succeeded in securing possession of the family estates. The allegation was that Simon kept his brother from Scotland, by threats of punishment for the homicide of the fiddler. The Scotch Statute of Limitations (Act of Scottish Parliament, 1617, cap. 12) especially exempts from prescriptions all lands or estates procured by "falsehood." In 1747, Simon, Lord Lovat, was beheaded for high treason on Tower-hill, and the title and estates were taken by the Crown, Alexander being then, it was alleged, still alive in Wales. From 1747 to 1774 the Crown held the estates and received the rents; but in the later year an Act of Parliament was passed, restoring the estates but without the title, to Simon's son, General Fraser, but specially reserving the rights of any who before the Act had a title or right. These estates on failure of issue passed in 1815 to the father of the present holder, who belonged to the Strichen branch, which, it was alleged, was 145 years more remote from the common ancestor than that of John Fraser, the claimant. Further, it was said, that at this time Alexander's son John proceeded to Scotland and asserted his claim to the title and estates, but he was destitute of means to enforce his claim, and returned to Wales in 1819. In 1826 the father of the present Lord Lovat presented a petition to the Crown for the restoration of the Peerage, and it came before the Committee for Privileges, but after investigation, the petition remained in abeyance for many years, and ultimately in 1857 the title was granted to the present holder's father. On the part of the claimant, it was represented that Alexander's descendants had always been in poor circumstances, being in receipt of sums varying from eight shillings, and ten shillings a week as miner's wages, and not until recently been able to take any steps to secure their rights. This state of facts raised several questions. First, as to pedigree, was Alexander Fraser, who fled from Scotland the same as the Alexander Fraser of Wales, who was undoubtedly the ancestor of the claimant? Secondly whether the Court of Session having declared Simon Lord Lovat, the eldest male heir of the first Lord Lovat, that he did not, in a legal sense, conclude the matter? Again, whether the decision of the Committee for Privileges in 1857, in favour of the present holder of the title, and not make the case *res judicata*, as part of the present holder of the title, the case was that Alexander Fraser, through whom the claimant traces his descent, died without issue in 1689, which, if proved, of course would determine the question. Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., in opening the case, said that the evidence was exceedingly strong that Alexander did go to Wales, married, and had issue, and that the counter evidence as to his having died without issue was very unsatisfactory. The reason for his fleeing into Wales was probably intelligible, and it was no wonder he did not bother himself much about the peerage, as Hugh, the eleventh Lord Lovat, was then alive and had numerous issue, and as long as he survived he saw no chance of succeeding to the title.

THE DRESSES AT ASCOT.

Cup Day at Ascot this year was as usual an immensely successful festival, being characterised by magnificent weather, excellent sport, a brilliant gathering of the fashionable world, an unusually large attendance of the general public, and an absence of the slightest circumstance which might, in ever so trifling a degree, have marred popular enjoyment. But in an article in the *Standard* the honours of the day are given to the dressmakers and milliners. The writer says:—All that wealth and luxury, taste and invention, artistic capacity and cunning workmanship can produce in the way of feminine dress is to be seen here. Ascot has been fortunate indeed in the weather which has prevailed—yesterday particularly. On a rainy day there can be no promenading in the Paddock, no picnics in the umbrageous corners of the gardens, no assembling in the jealously-guarded precincts of the Royal Enclosure. All that the ladies can do, if they go at all, is to sit huddled in wrappers and cloaks under the roof of the Grand Stand or in the private boxes, deprived of the pleasure of exhibiting their dresses, and unwillingly depriving others of the pleasure of looking at them. Yesterday there was no such misfortune to be regarded. Such a scene as the Royal Enclosure presented at one o'clock is certainly to be witnessed nowhere else in England, not even at Goodwood. Not that the picture, as far as the blending of colours is concerned, was perfect, for there was too great a predominance of white to satisfy all artistic requirements. It was in the details that one found so much to admire. Of course, it is not to be supposed that ladies with different coloured dresses purposely grouped themselves with a view to picturesque effect, or that they were even thinking of such a thing; but still every here and there were to be seen accidental combinations which, especially from the eyrie at the top of the Stand, presented most charming pictures in miniature. To attempt to describe the dresses in detail would be undertaking an impossible task, and it is indeed difficult to indicate even the most striking features in the display. One could not, however, but notice how popular the new pongee material known as "canvas" has become. It was the principal material of at least some scores of the dresses worn, dyed all colours, from creamy white to dark green. The trimming was as various as the taste and material that it adorned, and may be equally well described as the quality of lending itself admirably to almost any kind of ornament. Lace of the same colour as the fabric was very generally used; but there were some handsome toilets in which massive trimmings of various coloured velvets had been used. One handsome robe of green canvas and red velvet was greatly admired. It would, of course, be absurd to single out any particular costume as the most effective to be seen, for all depends upon the age of the wearer and the taste of the spectator; but the lady who was attired in a delicate sky-blue Pompadour dress, embroidered all over with small flowers worked in divers coloured silk, might have had the satisfaction of knowing that she was universally admitted to be one of the best dressed women in the company. A tall and handsome lady looked marvellously well in a dress of green watered silk embroidered with moss roses, and a cream-coloured lace dress, trimmed with magenta, became its wearer admirably. Several charmingly-designed and exquisitely-fitting dresses were of black, trimmed with orange-coloured ribbons, of canvas *café au lait* colour, relieved with black velvet and of figured poplin of lilac, blue, and green. One young lady looked charming in a gown of delicate pink, draped with simple festoons of white muslin, and another excited admiration wherever she moved by the perfect taste of a simple print-flowered delaine, with graceful folds and collar and cuffs of crimson velvet. Robes entirely of velvet do not seem to have been much in demand, but there was one lady conspicuous in a sumptuous costume of Royal blue, with lace trimmings the colour of old gold. Then there were also dresses, richly adorned with lace of Mechlin, Brussels, and Valenciennes, a superb gown of gold moiré, antique, cashmeres of various hues, an exquisite arrangement consisting of a Mechlin lace petticoat, with broché silk panier, a gracefully-worn black poplin, with old gold ornaments, yellow and green poplins covered with Chantilly lace, dresses of white Ottoman, and several robes of slate-coloured silk, amongst the wearers of these being the Duchess of Montrose and the Countess De Grey. The Princess of Wales wore a charming costume of light blue silk, with a plain yellow straw bonnet, adorned with red roses; and her eldest daughter, the Princess Louise, was in white, with a blue-trimmed bonnet. The Duchess of Edinburgh was attired in a cerise and black-striped dress, and the tall figure of a young lady was set off to admirable advantage by a fashionable costume of amber satin with gold tassels in front. The bonnets were in most cases worn to match the dresses, and the sunshades did not exhibit any remarkable variety, being for the most part of white with lace of the same colour, or of simple crimson. How the *ensemble* looked from the upper tiers of the Grand Stand we have already endeavoured to indicate, but a spectacle so gay, animated, picturesque, and *spirituel* can at best be but indifferently pourtrayed in words alone. There is this to be said, that not only the ladies of the aristocracy, but those of the middle-classes as well, were dressed on the whole with admirable taste, and the (French) reproach against the average Englishwoman that she does not know how to dress, could certainly not have been made with justice at Ascot yesterday.

UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

Mr. Y. N. Ranade has forwarded to His Excellency the Governor a note on the subject of the reform of the University curriculum. His note urges that matriculation examination should no longer be the only door for admission into the colleges, that the age restriction should be reimposed, that paraphrase should form a compulsory and not an optional part of the English paper, that the number of examinations to enable a boy to graduate in Arts should be two, that mathematics should be reduced, that vernaculars should be introduced, and that the course of instruction in the colleges should be fixed at four years. The following letter from Mr. Ranade accompanies his "note":—

It is with great diffidence, my lord, that I beg leave to lay before your Excellency the following note on the subject of the reform of the university curriculum, and I earnestly trust that your Excelency will bestow on the subject with which it deals your serious consideration. It would have been far better, if the work of addressing your Excellency as the Chancellor of the Bombay University on such an important subject as the reform of the university curriculum had devolved on older and more capable members of the university. I am emboldened to approach your Excellency with these observations, because I feel that I am not alone in the wish for reform, and that my views are shared by many experienced native graduates and fellows of the university. The subject has been discussed thread-bare both in native and English papers, and its pros and cons fully discussed. The criticism, which this subject provoked in certain quarters, has thrown a flood of light on the subject, and has greatly facilitated the task, in the present instance, of laying before your Excellency the history of the present controversy from the time when it was started down to the present date. It is my earnest and sincere desire, my lord, that some practical good should come out of this long discussion. This desire, coupled with the great encouragement, which my efforts in this cause have received at your Excellency's hands, now makes me bold to approach your Excellency with a prayer that you will be pleased to adopt the necessary steps to have the subject authoritatively brought before the university, and to give effect to those reforms, which might commend themselves to the members of the Senate. Your vast experience, my lord, is sure to serve as a good guide, and I am sure that through the instrumentality of that experience we shall arrive at a satisfactory solution of this intricate problem of university reform.

THE "WORLD" ON LORD COLERIDGE.

The *World*, which for well known reasons does not love the Lord Chief Justice, has some caustic observations upon the settlement of the case Adams *v.* Coleridge. It says:—

For the sake of the dignity of the office of the Lord Chief Justice, in the interests of law and of law-abiding Englishmen, it is to be trusted that we may wit, ness no more of these melancholy escapades. Lord Coleridge is, as every one knows, the embodiment of all the virtues, public and private, social, professional, and domestic. So commanding and so infallible is his own ethical orthodoxy, so completely to his own satisfaction has he identified what he is pleased to call his conscience with a Court of Final Appeal, that he has long been in the habit of converting his own private notions of moral right and wrong into the external canons of legality and illegality. But even a Lord Chief Justice, and that immaculate, superfine specimen of the species, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, may subject his reputation to too severe a strain. The common herd cannot be expected to draw nice distinctions between the apparent deliquescence of a judge in ermine and the actual deliquescence of an inferior person in a bun-shop, or to understand that a libel is less a libel, less heardless, less cruel, less shameful, because it is, to use the approved phraseology, "withdrawn" by the writer who makes amende honorable, and thanks God that he is not as other men are. When Mr. Pecksniff assisted at a certain funeral he is described as conducting himself as if he alone of all the company was grief-stricken, it is not alone of all the company that we are witnessing the marriage ring—will follow by an early post. (Laughter.) "Oh, how lonesome I feel on these bleak Sussex hills without you by my side to cheer, to solace, and comfort me. (Renewed laughter.) It is only in the quiet retirement of my bed-room, when all is still and nature is in sweet repose, that I can read and enjoy your cheering and loving letters." (Roars of laughter.) Again, he bursts out: "There is not on earth anything half so sweet as a fond lover's rapture in reading his fond and absent one's dainty letters." The correspondence written in this strain, said the learned counsel, was most voluminous, each letter ending with a number of talismanic signs that he understood from his learned junior, who was more conversant with matters of this kind, meant kisses. (A laugh.) However, it would seem that ardent as was his love it began to cool about the time which he had fixed for their marriage, which was Christmas, 1883. He was rather remiss in his letter-writing, and as communications by the medium of the post office failed to elicit a satisfactory explanation of his lukewarmness, the plaintiff and her uncle went down to Eastbourne and saw him, and it was then found that he was about to be married to another young woman in Eastbourne, the daughter of a local hotel proprietor with money and good prospects. This was a cruel blow to Miss Moody, who, in the assured expectation of being in a short time Mrs. Tobitt, had sacrificed a good position and relinquished an excellent situation. The plaintiff, a lady-like and handsome young woman, was then called, and gave evidence in support of her counsel's opening statement. She said that for seven years she had the sole management of the Ladies' Technical School of Needlework. She gave up that position in 1883 at the request of the defendant in order that she might become his wife. Her salary whilst holding that situation was £120 a year, besides perquisites and other emoluments. During their courtship, which extended over three or four years, he had written her a number of letters, in which he not only promised marriage, but fixed the day. He always told her that he was a man of means and substance, and that when they were "spliced" they would live in slap-up style. (Laughter.) She was aware from what he had told her that he had been engaged to another young woman at Hastings, but that the engagement had been broken off from incompatibility of tastes and temper and other circumstances. (Laughter.) The jury assessed the damages at £200.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, in the case of "Moody *v.* Tobitt," which was remitted from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice for the purpose of assessing the damages, if any, to which the plaintiff was entitled, the defendant having allowed judgment to go by default, the plaintiff sought to recover £500 compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage alleged to have been made to her by the defendant. Mr. J. E. Palmer, in opening the case, said his client, Miss Mary Moody, had been for a considerable time the manageress of the Ladies' Technical School of Needlework and Dressmaking, Seymour-street, Portmansquare, and the defendant, James Tobitt, was the manager of his father's business as a livery-stablekeeper and hotel proprietor at Eastbourne. During holiday visits to that place the plaintiff, became acquainted with the defendant, and that acquaintance ripened into attachment. On Bank holiday in August, 1882, she was invited to his father's private residence, Sackville House, Susan's-road, Eastbourne, and remained there for three weeks, as the betrothed of the eldest son of the family. The defendant repaid this and other visits to her mother's home in Beaumont-street, Portland-place, and was treated as a member of the family, each of her numerous relations regarding him as the future husband of Miss Moody. The correspondence, observed the learned counsel, which passed between them was, on the part of the defendant, couched in the most endearing terms. She was his "dearest pet," "his loveliest, sweetest Polly," his "dear old Tet," and his "honeysuckle Mary." (Laughter.) In one of his letters he says, "Oh! dearest! instead of being now as you are in cold, foggy, unsympathetic London, I would to heaven and Cupid that you were by my side promenading the parade at Eastbourne—would we not make very many couples envious and jealous." (Loud laughter.) Again in another epistle, he tells her that he has purchased the engagement ring and soon the other —meaning the marriage ring—will follow by an early post. (Laughter.) "Oh, how lonesome I feel on these bleak Sussex hills without you by my side to cheer, to solace, and comfort me. (Renewed laughter.) It is only in the quiet retirement of my bed-room, when all is still and nature is in sweet repose, that I can read and enjoy your cheering and loving letters." (Roars of laughter.) Again, he bursts out: "There is not on earth anything half so sweet as a fond lover's rapture in reading his fond and absent one's dainty letters." The correspondence written in this strain, said the learned counsel, was most voluminous, each letter ending with a number of talismanic signs that he understood from his learned junior, who was more conversant with matters of this kind, meant kisses. (A laugh.) However, it would seem that ardent as was his love it began to cool about the time which he had fixed for their marriage, which was Christmas, 1883. He was rather remiss in his letter-writing, and as communications by the medium of the post office failed to elicit a satisfactory explanation of his lukewarmness, the plaintiff and her uncle went down to Eastbourne and saw him, and it was then found that he was about to be married to another young woman in Eastbourne, the daughter of a local hotel proprietor with money and good prospects. This was a cruel blow to Miss Moody, who, in the assured expectation of being in a short time Mrs. Tobitt, had sacrificed a good position and relinquished an excellent situation. The plaintiff, a lady-like and handsome young woman, was then called, and gave evidence in support of her counsel's opening statement. She said that for seven years she had the sole management of the Ladies' Technical School of Needlework. She gave up that position in 1883 at the request of the defendant in order that she might become his wife. Her salary whilst holding that situation was £120 a year, besides perquisites and other emoluments. During their courtship, which extended over three or four years, he had written her a number of letters, in which he not only promised marriage, but fixed the day. He always told her that he was a man of means and substance, and that when they were "spliced" they would live in slap-up style. (Laughter.) She was aware from what he had told her that he had been engaged to another young woman at Hastings, but that the engagement had been broken off from incompatibility of tastes and temper and other circumstances. (Laughter.) The jury assessed the damages at £200.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 7.

Coles, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Suakim.
Constable, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Suakim.

DEPARTURES.—July 4.

Way, Lieut, 9th Regt. N. I., on privilege, leave to Jubbulpore.

July 8.

Watson, Lieut T. Horse, on leave, to Abu.
Standbridge, Lieut, 17th Lanc., to rejoin to Lucknow.

July 9.

Dawson, Lieut, 22nd Bombay Infy, on leave, to Jeypore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, July 9.

Notified that the evening drill this week at the Town Hall will be held this day, Thursday, the 9th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp. All recruits are requested particularly to attend.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the Volunteer Club, this day, Thursday, the 9th inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the Club Room. All Members are requested to attend.

Military Department, No. 3706.
Bombay, Poona Detachment Volunteer Corps Annual Inspection Report.
Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1885.

Letter from the Adjutant-General No. C 48,42,6388 dated 20th June, 1885.—I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the following document in connection with the recent annual inspection of the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps:—

1 letter No 29 9 A. B., 26th May, 1885, from the General Officer commanding Poona Division.
2 Inspection Roll.
3 Nominal roll of absentees.
4 Return of the State of the Arms, etc.
5 Chief Civil Master Armourer's Report.
6 G. Company, Capitation Grant Statement.
7 H. Company, Capitation Grant Statement.
8 L. Company, Capitation Grant Statement.

Resolution.—The Inspecting General reports that the Poona Detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, marched past steadily, and performed certain exercises very creditably; that the arms, accoutrements, and clothing are in good order, the financial position satisfactory, and that all the officers have passed the required test.

2 His Excellency the Governor in Council considers the report to be satisfactory and creditable to the detachment.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel
Secy. to Govt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

Home Department.

The services of Surg E S Brander, MB, Offg Civil Surg of Bakerganj, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The following temporary appointments were made in the Berar Commission, from 3rd Apl 1885, consequent on the deputation on special duty of Lieut-Col R Bullock, Depy Commr of the 3rd Class:—

Mr A Elliot, Asst Commr of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Asst Commr of the 1st Class;
Mr C A W Davies, Asst Commr of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Asst Commr of the 2nd Class.

Military Department.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C, from the dates specified subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Henry Wood Priestly, East Surrey Regt
Wing Officer, 44th Bengal Infy,—5th July 1882
Lieut George Russell Bow, South Yorkshire Regt
Wing Officer, 44th Ben Infy,—22nd May 1883.

Personal Staff.—The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col B A Thumbe, 10th Hussars, to be Mily Secy, dated 31st Jan 1885.

Lieut J B Turner, B S C, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut D W Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, who has rejoined his regiment, dated 18th Jan 1885.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, N-W P and Oudh:—

Maj Sir G A de H Larpent, Bart, Connaught Rangers, to be Aide-de-Camp, dated 1st Feb 1885.

Commissariat Department—The undermentioned officers are appointed Sub-Asst Commissaries-Genl 2nd Class, on probation, and will rank as follows:—

Lieut A B Cowper, 3 S C, Wing Officer, 33rd Bengal Infy,—12th May 1885.

Lieut W C Jephson, B S C, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infy,—9th May 1885.

Lieut R Neligan, M S C, Wing Officer, 25th Madras Native Infy, 16th May 1885.

Lieut A L Philips, B S C, Wing Officer, 7th Bengal Infy,—16th May 1885.

Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Infantry.—Surg Scott, M D, Madras Medical Service, to be

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MOET & CHANDON'S Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS' "Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole."
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880." "Excelsior."

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SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.
Superior hunting, 2 plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	30	0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	45	0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, 2 plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	55	0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, 2 plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65	0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75	0

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THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use.	Known throughout India and Burma	..	35	0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto.	Second quality	..	25	0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto.	Third quality	..	20	0

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WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	Petit Medoc.	...Good useful household Wine	5	0
9	8	Medoc Superior.	...Soft and Excellent value	5	8
10	0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines	6	0
12	0	St. Estephe	(recommended).	7	0
12	8	St. Emmillion	... ...	7	8
13	0	Chateau de France	Favorite	7	8
15	0	Margaut	Breakfast Wines.	8	8
16	0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	9	0
17	0	Mouton Rothschild.	...Soft and Fully matured Magnificent Bouquet.	9	8
22	0	Chateau Leoville	(strongly recommended) Rich after Dinner Wines...	11	0
23	0	Chateau Lafitte		12	8
26	0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14	0
28	0	Chateau Margaux	Beautiful Aroma.	16	0

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Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized " ... ... " 900

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Per case. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.	a.		Per case. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.	a.
43	8	46	8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	46	0	49	0
32	8	35	8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34	0	37	0
43	8	46	8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest...	46	0	49	0
32	8	35	8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34	0	37	0

SPILL GERMAN WINES.

29	8	31	8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31	0	33	0
24	4	26	4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25	8	27	8
19	4	21	0	Laubenheimer, light	20	0	22	0
30	0	...		Steinvein in Bocksbeutels	31	8	...	

CASH. CREDIT.

SHERRY.

Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.			Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.
38	12	Amontillado, A 1, the best...	good capsule	40	8
36	12	Amontillado, choice	black "	38	8
28	12	Solera, medium dry	black "	30	0
28	4	Amoroso, full-flavoured	black "	29	8
27	4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black "	28	8
25	4	Vine Puro, very pale, dry	blue "	26	8
24	0	Oloroso, golden	green "	25	0
23	0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red "	24	0
21	0	Pale, medium dry	yellow "	22	0
20	0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink "	21	0
16	12	A good Dinner Wine...	white "	17	8

MARSALA.

17	4	Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule	18	0

MADEIRA.

38	0	Madeira, E. 1., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule	40	0
32	8	Madeira, direct, excellent wine, red	34	0
24	0	Madeira ... ...blue	25	0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

21	0	Carlowitz, superior selected, blue capsule	22	0
19	4	Carlowitz, red, very choice	20	0

WHISKY.

37	0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	38	0
32	12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34	0
25	0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26	0
23	0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24	0
21	0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22	0
23	0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24	0
18	8	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	19	8
26	0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27	0
24	0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25	0
23	0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24	0
18	8	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	19	8

COGNAC AND SPIRITS.

14	12	Lefavre Cognac, Breon Brand	15	0
19	8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20	0
24	0	Monogram Cognac	25	0
27	0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	28	0
29	8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	30	8
32	12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	34	0
37	8	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	39	0
45	8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	48	0
22	4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23	0
20	8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21	0
22	4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality...	23	0
22	4	Dry Gin	23	0
18	0	Geneva, in flasks, the best	18	8
18	0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18	8

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Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

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Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

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Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchoce Inlargament of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

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Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

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Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

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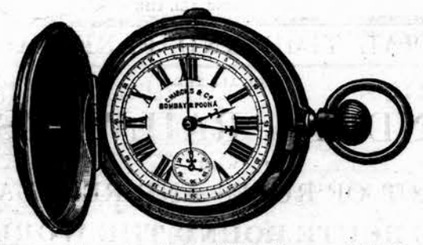

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